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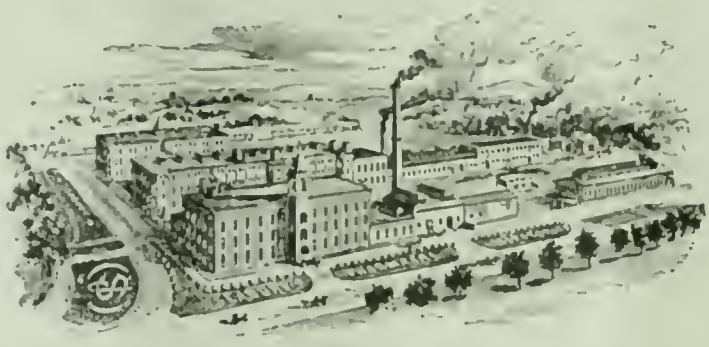

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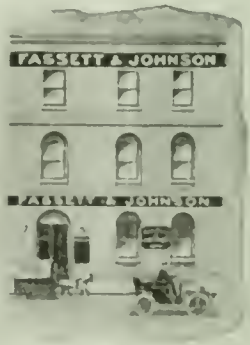

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AND

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 353. MAY 20TH, 1915. Vol. XXX.

Articles.

Prescribing in Dentistry and Some Facts about the Drugs Used.

By L. C. COHEN, L.D.S., IN THE DENTAL RECORD.

The dental practitioner, as a specialist in oral surgery, is less frequently called upon to prescribe than is the case of specialists in other branches. The two main factors for this are that there are many "scientific" dental preparations on the market, and it seems quite customary for dentists to recommend them, and that owing to the amount of quackery that exists the status of the profession is lower than that of any other branch of medicine, and thus patients less frequently ask us to prescribe for them and often even prefer their own doctor to prescribe mouth washes. Should, however, the dentist be asked for, or deem it necessary, to give a prescription, he should always be equal to the occasion, and he will find it will pay him to be able to do so. Should he feel he is overstepping the mark, and prescribing out of his domain, he should consult with the patient's physician. I am here referring to obscure cases of neuralgia where such drugs as aspirin, choral hydrate, etc., are of much service. Then, again, there are cases, such as acute alveolar abscesses, necrosis of the jaws, atrum cases, mercurial stomatitis, where it is advisable to help the system to get rid of effete materials by the use of a purge.

Of course, it is chiefly with mouth washes, tooth powders, tooth pastes, and such like, that the dentist has to deal, and with regard to the latter there are many good proprietary articles on the market whose formulæ are published that can be recommended to the patient. However, every practitioner ought to be able to give the necessary prescription, and in prescribing the main points to be considered are—

(1) The efficacy of the drugs for the condition you are prescribing for.
(2) The strength of the drug you are using.
(3) The cost and the ease with which drugs are obtainable.
(4) The taste of the mixture.
(5) The physiological disadvantages, chemical action, and how to overcome them if necessary.
(6) Simplicity of formulæ.
(7) The incompatibility of certain drugs, idiosyncrasy of certain patient towards certain drugs, and the toleration of people towards drugs.

It might be necessary to prescribe for a septic condition of the mouth, and you might employ a simple antiseptic, or a mixture. Thus in the former case you might recommend peroxide of hydrogen, carbolic acid, lysol, permanganate of potash, silver nitrate, or any good diluted bacteriacide. In the latter case a very good mixture is:—

Acidi carbolici, 1 dr.
Potassium chloratis, 3 dr.
Glycerinum, ½ oz.
Aqua Rosæ, ad 8 oz. Fiat collutorium
Sig. Use with an equal quantity of warm water as directed.

Or again, you might wish to prescribe for an ulcerated or inflammatory condition in which it is necessary to modify the foregoing formula by the inclusion of an anodyne thus—

Take Acidi carbolici, 1 dr.
Potassium chloratis, 3 dr.
Tinct. calendulæ, 1 dr.
Glycerinum, ½ dr.
Aquam rosæ, ad 8 oz. Fiat collutorium.
Sig. Use with an equal quantity of warm water.

If a simple anodyne is to be prescribed, one can use tincture of arnica, calendula, aconite, etc. Another frequent requirement is an astringent mouth wash after extraction, preparatory to fitting dentures. For general purposes one of the following may be prescribed, tincture of myrrh, krameria, gallic acid, or alum; the latter should only be recommended for edentulous cases, as the free sulphuric acid it contains is destructive to the tooth tissue. A good prescription for the purpose is—

Take Borax, 4 dr.
Tinct. myrrh, 4 dr.
Aq. rosæ, 10 oz. Fiat collutorium.
Sig. Use as a mouth wash.

Frequently in cases of spongy gums, and in cases of pyorrhœa, a local astringent application to the gums is very serviceable, such as

Take Glycerinum acidi tannici, 1 in 5.
Fiat applic.
Sig. Massage the gums well with the application twice or thrice daily.

The massaging is a very important part, as it tones up the gums and promotes the circulation in them.

Another prescription frequently given to patients in cases of periostitis, and which affords much relief, is:—

Take Liquor iodi fort.
Lenementum aconiti
a.a. ½ dr.
Chloroformi, ½ dr. Fiat applic.
Sig. After drying the gums with cotton wool, paint the application on the affected area with a camel's hair brush.

Sometimes the dentist is asked to prescribe a tooth powder, and it is essential it should not be gritty, but in almost every case a tooth paste is to be preferred. Here is a prescription for a tooth powder and a tooth paste—

℞ Calc. carb. ppt., 2 dr.
Mag. carb. lev., ½ dr.
Sap. Dur.
Rad. Iridis.
a.a., 2 dr.
Thymolis, 10 gr.
Ol. Gaultheriæ, 10 m.m.
Fiat Pulv.
Sig. The tooth powder.

℞ Calcii carb. ppt., 2 dr.
Sap. Dur., 2 dr.
Thymolis, 10 gr.
Ol Gaultheriæ, 5 m.m.
Mag. carb. lev., ½ oz.
Glycerinum, q.s. ad Pasta.
Misce.
Sig. The tooth paste.

It is found that in certain mouths some mouth washes are more effective than others, and in cases that appear stubborn to treatment the changing of the mouth wash will often prove beneficial. Probably, as in the case of arsenic and somnificants constant usage produces a partial or total immunity to the drug in question.

STRENGTH OF DRUGS.

The practitioner has to see that the drugs, or combinations in the strength he has prescribed, have not deleterious effect on the tissues he is treating, or those in the immediate neighbourhood. He has to bear in mind for what purpose they are being used, and regulate the strength or dosage accordingly. Thus one may use full strength carbolic acid for sealing in a root canal, for cauterising an ulcer, socket or pyorrhœa pocket, but one would never dream of employing anything like that strength for a mouth wash. One generally prescribes about a one per cent. solution for that purpose, but one would employ double that strength for syringing out a septic socket or a sinus. Then again, drugs given hypodermically must be given in smaller percentage solutions than when used for local applications, *e.g.*, cocaine should not be injected in higher than from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. solutions, though from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. solutions can be used as local applications preparatory to impression taking or for opening up abscesses, crysts or antrums. The usual dosage of a drug given hypodermically is half that given by the mouth, as it enters the circulation immediately and entirely, whereas, given by the mouth, it takes time to be absorbed and often part is excreted in its original form. In exceptional cases, however, the dosage given hypodermically is considerably increased, and we might take strychnine for our example. Thus, given by the mouth as a general stimulant before operating, it is given in doses ranging from one-sixtieth to one-twentieth gr., but in extreme cases, such as cocaine poisoning, respiratory or cardiac failure, or extreme collapse from an anæsthetic, it is given in doses from one thirty-second to one-tenth gr., and repeated if necessary.

THE EASE OF OBTAINING PRESCRIBED DRUGS AND THE COST.

The dentist does not, as a rule, prescribe drugs not usually stocked, and this may be due to the limitations of his pharmacopœia, but occasionally he does prescribe proprietary preparations not usually kept in stock, or non-official preparations such as antiphlogistone, phenate of soda, etc., and he has to consider the delay he is causing the patients before they get relief or commerce treatment, and also the extra cost. Again, in cases of hospital, dispensary or infirmary patients, the cost of prescribed medicines is of primary importance, as money is an object of that class of patient, and treatment is apt to be neglected on account of the expense. As in these cases it is practically only mouth washes which are prescribed as far as the dentist is concerned a very good convenient and economical mouth wash is permanganate of potash in the strength of 4 grs. to 1 oz. of water.

A Doctor on Foreign Synthetic Drugs.

In a recent presidential address, Dr. F. Guy Griffiths, Honorary Physician Royal North Shore Hospital of Sydney, made some cogent references to present day methods of prescribing. After commenting on the liability of medical men being led astray by new fads, Dr. Griffiths said that doctors were readily influenced by the blowing of trumpets to the praise of new drugs, especially new synthetic drugs, more especially new foreign synthetic drugs, and most especially new German synthetic drugs. Many of these were, of course, valuable, and they could not afford to discard them; many, however, for example, hexamethylenetetramine, originated elsewhere, and owes to Germany only their adoption, patent name and extensive advertisement under such patent name.

"In all [illegible] it is our duty," he said, "to support the [illegible] task which will be entailed upon our members to cease prescribing such drugs by their patent names, and to name only their chemical or British Pharmaceutical names, thus:—

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

tected List at a handsome rate of profit, which entirely obviates the necessity for rival substitutes.

THE DUTY ON ALCOHOL.

In the House of Commons during the month Mr. Hunt asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the duty on alcohol for manufacturing purposes is five or six times greater in this country than in Germany; and, if so, whether he can take steps to remedy this disadvantage to our manufacturers.—Mr. Lloyd George: The alcohol in general use in this country for manufacturing purposes is industrial methylated spirit, on which no duty is paid. Additional facilities for the use of pure alcohol, duty-free for manufacturing purposes, are given under Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1902. The opinion of the Industrial Alcohol Committee, which reported in 1905, was that there are no greater facilities for the use of alcohol duty-free in Germany than there are in this country. Replying to a question asked by Mr. Bridgeman with reference to the supply of duty-free rectified spirit to hospitals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The general question of the use of spirit is under consideration, but I am afraid that it would not be possible to grant this particular exemption."—Mr. Bridgeman: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the London Hospital alone has spent £256 on tinctures of this kind, of which £229 is duty, and could he not, at any rate, make an exemption in favour of tinctures and solutions of iodine? I think it will be easier to do that.—Mr. Lloyd George: I could supply the hon. gentleman with the reasons given to me by the Customs as to the difficulty of making a discrimination. I will hand the paper over to him.

THE SCARCITY OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

According to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the scarcity of some of the German synthetic drugs appears to be coming from day to day more acute. This especially applies to acetylsalicylic acid and sodium salicylate. Phenazone is also almost unobtainable, while supplies of phenacetin are apparently very limited. It is true that small lots of some of the above-named drugs are expected to become available in the course of the next day or two, while some further quantities are believed to be en route from the United States. These supplies will, however, hardly prove to be more than a drop in the ocean in face of the demand, which, judging from the quantities which were regularly imported during the time before the war when trade with Germany was in full swing, must then have been very large, while the present demand, in spite of the extravagant prices which now rule, is by no means insignificant. The blockade of German trade on the part of Great Britain and of her Allies, particulars of which have lately been announced, can hardly fail to have the result of cutting off any chemicals of German origin, so that, apart from British manufacture, which so far hardly appears to be making great progress, the sole sources of future supply will, it may be concluded, be limited to Switzerland and the United States, and possibly also, as far as salicylates are concerned, and then, however, only to a limited extent, France.

OPIUM A DANGEROUS DRUG.

In the course of a recent prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society against an unqualified person selling a mixture containing opium, Dr. Naish, of the R.A.M.C., said that this drug had always been one which required exceptional care. Some practitioners avoided the use of it as much as possible. One-sixteenth of a minim of tincture of opium to 1 dram of any mixture was the rough average dose for a child under six weeks old, which was 0.5 of a minim in 1 oz. of the mixture. From six weeks to three months the amount became considerably larger. At three months the amount given would be four times as much —viz., 2 minims to the fluid oz., or a single dose of ¼ of a minim. "I think," said the witness, "it is extremely dangerous for opium to be administered except under medical supervision." The more ill the child is the more potent the drug became, and parents would get the mixture when the child was ill.

"I believe," remarked the doctor, "that more children die of opium poisoning than anyone has any suspicion of." Many children died from convulsions, and it was recognised that opium poisoning was often responsible for them. Death had often taken place on the administration of 1 minim

of sputum and infants and young children are so susceptible that one drop of [illegible] has been known to prove fatal. The mixture in question was eighteen times as strong as a doctor would give to a child of that age.

PHARMACISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERDOSES.

At a recent meeting of the London Medico-Legal Society, Mr. H. Whippell Gadd, barrister-at-law, took the opportunity to criticise the recent departure in the preface to the B.P., in which the General Medical Council states, *contra bona*, that "where an unusually large dose appears to be prescribed, it is the duty of the pharmacist or dispenser to satisfy himself that the prescriber's intention has been correctly interpreted." On this point Mr Gadd remarks:—

"This solemn exhumation of an obvious platitude does not affect the legal question. It is undoubtedly the duty of the pharmacist or dispenser, and one which has always been honourably carried out, to satisfy himself that the prescriber's intention has been correctly interpreted, but I submit that it is *ultra vires* for the General Medical Council to take cognizance of such duty, the functions of that body in this respect being confined to setting up standards which shall be available to practitioners on the one hand and dispensers on the other."

"In a general way," says the *Anti-Cutting Record* "we agree with that criticism and with the comments which have been made on the same subject by numerous critics in the trade press. The G.M.C. pronouncement has the force of a pious opinion—nothing more, but there is one aspect of the matter which, as far as we have noticed, all the critics have overlooked. It is a far too frequent experience that when a dispenser finds an overdose in a prescription and politely and quietly calls the prescriber's attention to it, he is met with something extremely like a snub. Fortunately that is not always the case, for there are plenty of real gentlemen in the medical profession who are glad to have their patients' lives and comfort assured by the supplementary vigilance of the pharmacist, but the fact remains that there are many "snarlers," such as we have mentioned, amongst medical men, and we think it will be easier for pharmacists to approach such in reference to overdoses in the future, when the person discovering the supposed overdose can point the prescriber to the note in the Pharmacopœia Preface. It will give the discourteous doctor less excuse for saying, "Mind your own business!" when the dispenser can retort, "This is my own business, as laid down by the General Medical Council."

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on April 10. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. A. L. Elvins). There were also present: Mr. Hall, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Nihill, and Dr. Yule.

The following letter was received from the Chief Secretary's Office:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that, at a meeting of the Executive Council, held on the 17th instant, Edward Brooke Nicholls, D.D.Sc., Alexander Lindsay Elvins, and James Monahan Lewis, D.D.Sc., were appointed members of the Dental Board of Victoria for three years from the 1st March, 1915, and a notice to this effect will appear in the *Government Gazette* of the 24th instant.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. A. Callaway, Under Secretary.

The President reported that he had written to the Minister of Defence, requesting an interview, in order to place before him the immediate and all-important necessity of establishing an Australian Army Dental Corps for service with our Australian troops at the front. The President stated that he anticipated seeing the Minister within the next few days.

It was decided to approach the University authorities with the request that the Temporary University Regulation of June, 1905, enabling holders of the L.D.S. Diploma to enter for the B.D.Sc. Degree upon passing matriculation, and which regulation had expired on the 1st day of March, 1915, should be extended to the 1st day of May, 1915, so as to enable Licentiates of Dental Surgery who had qualified under the regulations to matriculate, but who had failed to do so, to take advantage of the regulation by matriculating within a reasonable time.

The Board appointed a committee of the whole of its members to inquire into the questions of the granting of Degrees in Dentistry, and to report from time to time to the full Board.

The following Licentiates of Dental Surgery were registered as dentists, viz.:—E. T. Bell, K. V. Blogg, W. E. G. Caulfield, A. Coppin, F. Foster, R. L. Walters.

Two months' leave of absence was granted to Dr. F. B. Nicholls.

The Australasian
Journal of Pharmacy
with which is incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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BY THE
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Editorial.

Public Health in New South Wales.

Among the proposals which the New South Wales Government intends bringing into force as soon as opportunity offers are the establishment of a State drug factory, the appointment of a special research committee and the founding of a chair of pharmacology at the Sydney University. So far as the State drug factory is concerned the Government believes that it can effect a saving of from 7% to 10% on all hospital supplies, and that by importing, manufacturing and supplying drugs and medicines at cost price the factory will render considerable service to the State. As to the possibility of making such a factory a commercial success it is unnecessary for us to enter, but retail pharmacists should be alive to the dangers which such an undertaking may bring about. It may mean that the Government intends to run its own pharmacies as a first step to complete nationalisation. If such turns out to be the case it is very important that highly trained and capable chemists and pharmacologists should be employed in the manufacture of the drugs and chemicals referred to, and that the most modern equipment should be provided in order that the public may be assured of the absolute purity of the drugs and medicines supplied to them through the medium of the State. The task is one of considerable magnitude. If successfully carried out, the proposal is certain to have very far reaching effects on the future of pharmacy in Australia.

Commenting on the second proposal—the appointment of a Research Committee—this has many features to recommend it, provided the details are carefully considered. The encouragement of young graduates to carry on research work is very commendable, but so far the Government has not elaborated its scheme sufficiently to speak upon it with any certainty. "Scientific investigation of sound ideas and good theories" is mentioned as one of the aims of the proposal. It looks well on paper, but experience shows that in matters of this sort the greatest care has to be exercised in order to see that the State is getting adequate value for the privileges given. Without further details we are not competent to express an opinion as to whether the proposal is likely to do more for "capable and intelligent graduates" than is now being done by means of scholarships and exhibitions. These are now so numerous that in some cases they are given to students who really do not deserve them on their merits. It is therefore important in a scheme of this sort to regulate it in such a manner that it is not open to abuse and is not made a medium for the advertising and exploitation of "good theories," which from a scientific point of view are of little value except in the estimation of the discoverers of them.

Regarding the third proposal—the founding of a chair of Pharmacology at the University—this may mean a little or it may mean much. If New South Wales

pharmacists have been successful in inducing the Government to establish a faculty of Pharmacology, through which pharmaceutical students are to proceed to a recognised University degree, they are to be congratulated on a somewhat unexpected result of their recent effort to improve the position of the budding members of the craft. It would certainly appear as if the Government had some such end in view, although it is quite possible that all that is intended is to appoint a Professor of Pharmacology, whose duties would be to lecture to medical, pharmaceutical, and perhaps dental students in this branch of medical knowledge. Doubtless the Pharmacy Board has been apprised of this development and will shortly have some official announcement to make on the subject.

The Month.

Oxygenopathy Prohibition.

The Governor-General of the Commonwealth has by proclamation, dated April 22nd, prohibited the importation into Australia "of a certain instrument or appliance known as 'oxygenopathy' and all similar articles." The prohibition has been made "in the interests of the public health and welfare."

Important Prosecution in Tasmania under the Pharmacy Act.

The Tasmanian Pharmacy Board, on May 1st, was successful in prosecuting an unregistered chemist, who was carrying on business as a pharmacist under the ægis of a doctor. According to the evidence, the doctor owned the shop and carried on business as a pharmacist, leaving an unregistered chemist in charge. The Board had a Hobart doctor's prescription dispensed at the shop in question, and also had purchased some rhubarb root powder and oil of juniper. On this evidence it took proceedings against the unregistered assistant. Early in the case the doctor obtained permission to assist defendant in stating his defence, and explained to the bench that he took full responsibility for what had been done. He contended that the Act allowed him as

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a medical practitioner to sell medicines and preserved his privileges to conduct a chemist's business without being registered under the Pharmacy Act. The answer to this was that the Act only allowed him to dispense his own prescriptions, and not those of another doctor, and that in any case, if he were allowed to act as suggested, he had no right to delegate his functions to an unregistered person. After a short deliberation, the bench held the case proved, and inflicted a fine of £5, and £7 10s. cost. A report of the case appears elsewhere in this issue.

The B.P. Digest.

Proofs of the official Digest of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, which is being issued by direction of the recent Pharmacopœia Conference, held in Melbourne as an official paper, are now in course of revision. It is expected that the Digest will be in the hands of medical practitioners and pharmacists during the next week or two. The book, which consists of over 60 pages, will be bound with cloth and will be of vest pocket size. The Contents Table is as follows:—(1) Introductory, (2) Proclamation of the Pharmacopœia, (3) 1914 and 1898 Pharmacopœias, (4) Weights and Measures, (5) How to prescribe in terms of the Metric System, (6) Co-operation between Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists, (7) Prescription writing—suggested code of rules to insure uniformity in dispensing, (8) Important alteration in strengths and doses, (9) New articles and preparations (10) Articles and preparations omitted in 1914 B.P., (11) Changes in nomenclature, (12) Synthetics and their synonyms, (13) Standardisation and Assay, 14) Alterations in galenicals, (15) Appendix VII., (16) The Indian and Colonial Addendum, (17) The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, (18) Sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs.

Natura Remedies Prohibited.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, has informed Mr. A. Foster, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, that a proclamation has been gazetted in the Government Gazette of 12th May, 1915, prohibiting the advertising or sale of the following drugs and appliances used in connection with the treatment of the "Natura Health Company," carrying on business at 297 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, and elsewhere, namely:—"The Natura Capsuled Suppositories, The Natura Cerate Massage and The Natura Herbal Tea."

The Prohibition has been made under the provisions of the Pure Food Act 1908, on the recommendation of the Board of Health.

Pharmacist Wanted on Board of Health.

South Australian pharmacists at a meeting held during the month decided to ask for direct representation on the Central Board of Health. There is every reason why such a reasonable request should be granted. The Board of Health deals with a number of questions affecting the sale and distribution of drugs and poisons, and the presence of an expert pharmacist on the Board would greatly assist its deliberations. The meeting is to be congratulated in arriving at the decision referred to, and it is hoped that the authorities will give favorable consideration to the request which has been made.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

The General Secretary is at present in communication with the executive body of the Australasian Association for the advancement of science regarding the next meeting of the Association which in ordinary circumstances would take place in Hobart, in January, 1916. From present appearances it appears that there is very little probability of the Conference being held, as the Science Association is likely to postpone its meeting until January, 1917. Conference officials are of the opinion that under the circumstances it would be wiser not to hold the Pharmaceutical Conference, unless the Science Association meets as originally intended, next January.

Injudicious Conduct.

A case is reported in this issue in which a registered chemist was proceeded against by the Crown on a charge of indecent assault According to the evidence, he posed as a "doctor" under a fictitious name, examin-

of a young woman in a private house and prescribed for her. On a point of law the accused was discharged. He was extremely fortunate in escaping conviction. Had he been prosecuted under the Medical Act, a different result might have followed. If the facts as stated are correct he was guilty of a grave indiscretion calculated to bring discredit on the craft generally. Fortunately such cases are rare. Conduct of the nature referred to, must meet with general disapprobation, and any pharmacist guilty of such practices is deserving of the severest punishment which the law allows.

Chinese Herbalists' Treatment.

"I cannot understand persons going to Chinese herbalists with their children affected with diphtheria when a public institution is open to them, where the best medical treatment is available," remarked Mr. Moore, P.M., at Bendigo on May 19th, in entering up a verdict of death from diphtheria in the case of a child of a local farmer. "However," he added, "in this instance the Chinese powders, according to the report of the analyst, were not poisonous, and Dr. Eadie states they were such as might have been given with advantage in the earlier stages of diphtheria, while the father also states that the herbalist had successfully treated another of his children two years ago. There is no criminal neglect disclosed."

Fatal Phenyle Poisoning.

Mrs. Mary Kirby, 65, living with her daughter at Emo road, Malvern, drank poison in mistake for stout on May 17th, and died before medical treatment could be obtained. Deceased's daughter states that during the day she purchased some phenyle at the door and put it in a stout bottle. That evening she found her mother in the kitchen, with the stout bottle in one hand and a cup containing poison in the other. Her mother had apparently drank the liquid in mistake for stout, which it resembled in color. Mrs. Kirby went into her room, and threw herself on her bed in great pain. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but the woman died before anything to save her could be done. The case is another illustration of the necessity of properly regulating the sale of phenyle and similar preparations.

The Tariff.

Report of Interstate Commission.

SPIRITS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

The Interstate Commission, in a report issued on May 19, states that no complaint was made of any understanding or combination of wholesale manufacturing chemists for the regulation of prices, but since the hearing it is a matter of common knowledge that there is some control exercised in one or more of the States by the wholesale sellers over retail houses. There were several applications for further tariff encouragement for the manufacture of spirituous preparations, essences, medicines, toilet preparations, etc., requests also being made for reduction of the excise duty on spirit necessary for the process of manufacture from 13s. per proof gallon to 10s. For the manufacture of spirituous preparations from imported spirit there is no protective margin. By manufacturing from local spirit, however, which pays an excise duty of 13s. per gallon, a protective margin of 1s. per gallon is obtained, equivalent, on the import figures for 1913, to an average ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. The evidence shows that this is not sufficient in regard to many articles for the purpose of encouraging the local manufacture of spirituous preparations, many wholesale firms which import as well as manufacture preferring to import a considerable range of these preparations. Should it be the desire, however, of Parliament to depart from the assumed motive for the present tariff, the commission is of opinion that an increase of the duties to 30 per cent. and 25 per cent. would result in a considerable expansion in the manufacture of medicines in Australia. Whether in the present circumstances of control of the trade by wholesale houses it would also result in an increase in the price of medicines to the public cannot be with confidence determined. There does not appear to be any justification for increased duty on medicated confectionery, bay rum or absolute alcohol. The commission considers if a duty is imposed of 3s. per gallon on all sulphuric ethers and other ethers containing less than 5 per cent of proof spirit this industry will be substantially benefited. The commission does not consider there is sufficient reason for an import duty on refined glycerine.

Higher Spirit Duties Recommended.

The Commission recommends the following alterations in Tariff Item No. 9:—Spirituous Preparations, viz.: Essences, fruit ethers, aromas and flavours, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures, medicines, infusions, toilet preparations, limemuice and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, containing—

	General.		Preferential.	
	s	d.	s	d.
(a) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon ...	4	3	4	0
(b) More than 25 per cent., but not more than 50 per cent. ...	8	6	8	0
(c) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per cent. ...	12	9	12	0
(d) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not over proof ...	17	0	16	0
(e) Exceeding the strength of proof	17	0	16	0

The excise duty on spirits for manufacturing purposes should on the above basis not exceed 13/- per proof gallon.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, &c.: Increase of duties to 30 per cent. general, and 25 per cent. preferential.

Perfumery and Perfumed Ammonia, &c.: No alteration.

Medicated Confectionery: No alteration.

Perfumed Spirits, other than Bay Rum: Increase to 30 - per gallon.

Bay Rum, 25 - per gallon (no alteration).

Sulphuric Ether: To be dutiable at 3/- per gallon on all sulphuric ethers containing less than 5 per cent. of proof spirit.

Lanoline: No alteration.

Refined Glycerine: No alteration.

Industrial Alcohol.

The Russian Government is offering large monetary prizes in connection with "the utilisation and denaturing of spirit or alcohol for industrial purposes." In the first competition, prizes of £6000, £3000 and £1000 respectively are offered for the invention of a novel means of adapting alcohol for the preparation of such a product as shall by its nature absolutely differ from the spirit from which it is made, for example, vinegar, ether, chloroform, &c. Three prizes of £5000, £2000 and £500 are offered for the invention of a novel method of utilising spirit for the preparation of a product (a pharmaceutical or perfumery preparation) of which spirit or its products (sulphuric ether, &c.) will appear as one of its component parts or dissolvent, providing that spirit cannot be extracted profitably from the product. Three prizes of £3000, £1500 and £500 will be awarded for the invention of a novel method of utilising spirit in productions, where spirit or its products would serve as temporary intermediary dissolvents of either of the extracted or precipitated materials, for example, smokeless powder, manufacture of artificial silk, &c. Further prizes ranging from £7500 to £500 will be awarded for the invention or perfection of apparatus for the utilisation of spirit as motive power fuel or illuminant. The competition of new substances for denaturing spirit or alcohol is being organised with the object of extending the use of spirit for technical purposes, and accordingly three prizes of £3000, £1500 and £500 respectively are offered for finding novel denaturing materials for improving the existing methods of denaturing, which, while guaranteeing the free use of denatured spirit, would obviate any possibility of using it as a beverage.

Abstracts.

Chemists' Imports.

The "Labour Call," the organ of the Victorian Labour Party, views an interesting question to pharmacists somewhat quaintly. In its issue of May 6, a writer, under the psuedonym of F.H., states his opinon as follows:—

"An enormous howl has been intermittently going up to high Heaven from the chemists of this country, as to the increased prices of chemicals owing to the war. All sorts of imported articles have been vastly advanced in price, and the public is helping the retailer carry his grouch, as usual. Since many of the chemicals used in compounding prescriptions in this country have customarily been brought hither from Germany, the chemists' complaints are in many cases well-founded, and their passing-on of charges no doubt reasonable enough. Yet in some instances chemists' prices, war or no war, are so outrageous as to offer subject for mirth. Take a specimen. Go to any city or suburban druggery and ask for a finger-stall. At most of them, for a simple piece of work involving about three-farthings'-worth of material and two-penn'orth of labour, the price of a finger-stall is the ridiculous one of a solid bob, no less! Add to the foregoing the fact that the contraption is in most cases imported from a far country, according to its label prominently displayed, and there you have an immediately adequate reason for failing to wipe away the weeping druggist's tears when he falls tearfully upon your bosom and declares that he is on the verge of ruin."

Legal Decision on Price Contract.

(Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.)

This case arose out of Mr. Avery, of Yonge-street, Toronto, selling Nyal goods below the price fixed by the manufacturer, Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co.

Mr. Avery had accepted the goods subject to the price conditions on the invoice. This condition was that he contracted with Stearns to retail all such goods at a price named by the seller. This undertaking Avery kept until recently, when he advertised some of the goods at cut prices. Stearns asked him to discontinue, which he declined to do. Following this, Stearns applied for an injunction restraining Avery from selling these goods except at the price named in the agreement.

The case was argued before Chancellor Boyd, who dismissed the case with costs. The learned judge observed:—"If the right view is, as I think it is, that the stipulations imposed by the vendor, plaintiff, were such as to unreasonably enhance the price to the purchasing public, then the element of crime comes in and affects the freedom of contract which might otherwise exist. That being so, I think it is my duty to follow the Wampole case. I refuse the motion for injunction with costs, and I suppose that means the dismissal of the action also."

From this it would appear that the legality of the contract agreement was not established or otherwise. The decision followed the application of the Criminal Code to the case. The code prohibits the conspiring together for the purpose of securing an excessive profit, the Chancellor holding that the profit on Nyals is excessive, and so ruled. This case may be appealed, so we withhold comment at present.

German Experiences.

The Dangers of Tincture of Iodine as a First-Aid Dressing.

Professor W. Herzog (*Muench. med. Woch.*, December 30) regards the indiscriminate use of tincture of iodine in the field with grave suspicion. He recognises that it is of great value as a disinfectant of the skin in an emergency, but his experience during the present war has convinced him that it may be exceedingly harmful. In a great number of cases the wounded were admitted to hospital suffering from severe dermatitis in the neighbourhood of the wound, vesication and, in one case, superficial gangrene having been provoked. On one occasion an officer was admitted to hospital five hours after he had been wounded by a bullet, which had ploughed up the skin for a distance of about 12 cm. parallel with, and to the left of, the sagittal suture. The margins of this wound, which had been treated with tincture of iodine, were swollen and inflamed, and the wound itself was discoloured, burnt and torn. It was impossible to suture the wound in this condition, although, had this been feasible, the patient might have returned to the fighting line in a few days. As it was, although he was the only officer of his company left, he had to be invalided home.

Professor Herzog is against the use of a stronger solution than 5 per cent. The official strength of the German tincture of iodine is 10 per cent., but in practice it is often much stronger. It is often used in an open vessel, which allows evaporation of the alcohol, leaving the iodine in a dangerous strength. Again, when the solution is mopped up on a pad of wool before being applied to the skin, the alcohol is further evaporated or absorbed by the cotton-wool, while the iodine remains on the surface of the pad practically undiluted. It is most dangerous, according to Professor Herzog, to attempt to introduce tincture of iodine into a recent wound.

We may recall, says the *British Medical Journal*, in commenting on Professor Herzog's conclusions, that the strong tincture of iodine of the *British Pharmacopœia* 1914, which was "liquor iodi fortis" in the last edition, and "linimentum iodi" in that of 1885, is about 10 per cent. strength. In the *B.P.* 1914 the ordinary tincture is called weak tincture of iodine (tinctura iodi mitis). This is no doubt the preparation dispensed when tincture without an adjective is ordered. The weak tincture of iodine of the *B.P.* 1914 contains 2.5 per cent. of iodine in 100 fluid parts, which is between 2½ and 3 per cent. by weight. Both the *B.P.* tinctures contain potassium iodide as well as iodine, whereas the tincture of the German pharmacopœia is merely a 10 per cent. solution of iodine in alcohol without potassium iodide.

The Campaign Against Secret Remedies in Finland.

(*British Medical Journal*.)

Finland is regarded by many as a somewhat Arcadian land, and its inhabitants have been so systematically exploited by the unscrupulous quack that it is strange they have to such a large extent retained their unsophisticated attitude towards him. The abuse of the public's credulity has been carried so far that a determined effort has now been started to educate the quack's customers, to expose his methods, and to create a healthy national movement against his trade. The society which has undertaken this task includes many medical men, the majority of whom hold important Government appointments, but there is a satisfactory sprinkling of doctors of philosophy, physiology, chemistry, and agriculture, as well as journalists and veterinary surgeons. We have recently received one of the society's publications, which is the second of a series of pamphlets intended for distribution among the Swedish-speaking section of the Finnish public. The ground covered by this pamphlet is largely the same as that which the British Medical Association has dealt with in *Secret Remedies and More Secret Remedies*. Many of the preparations are indeed old and familiar, and their sponsors are cosmopolitan. As in other countries, the quack in Finland baits his trap with offers of gratis treatment, with pictures and testimonials to prove its success, and even with photographs of these benefactors of mankind. The pamphlet also contains discussions of electro-homœopathy, electro-medical apparatus, and drugs supposed to cure alcoholism and drug habits. The preparations dealt with in the pamphlet include antinephrite, from Berlin, and antipon, which has, or had, a British domicile. There are also many drugs with what, to the Finnish consumer, must be more homely titles, and Makela and Malakios's rheumatic ointment are probably the products of Finnish brains. Further down in the list we find pills which, according to the analysis, are a variant of Blaud's pills. Discussing the educative measures required for the suppression of secret remedies, the pamphlet suggests that good could be done by students and teachers, who in the past have done much to educate the public about tuberculosis and alcohol. Little co-operation, it is thought, can be hoped from the lay press, since the large income from advertisements of secret remedies is not likely to be given up under moral pressure alone. Greater hopes are entertained of the result of legislative measures. These are already stringent with regard to the sale of drugs by chemists, and it is a pernicious system which insists on a high standard of education for the vendor of ordinary drugs, who in Finland is under public control and is bound to sell his wares at a fixed rate, whereas the purveyor of secret remedies may be entirely uneducated, and is absolutely his own master, and in the position to charge whatever he likes for his concoctions. The most important legislative reform would be, it is thought, to subject the vendor of secret remedies to the same strict supervision as that under which the qualified chemist is already placed. This supervision would naturally include the fixing of reasonable charges. In the meantime the society has already affected the profits of nostrum vendors by placing its services, free of charge, at the disposal of any inquirer whose interest has been aroused in some secret remedy or other.

Formulary.

Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, and Potassium.

Stronger emulsion of codliver oil	12 fl. ounces
Calcium hypophosphite	128 grains
Sodium hypophosphite	96 grains
Potassium hypophosphite	64 grains
Flavouring (any desired kind; see above)	sufficient
Water, to make	16 fl. ounces

Agitate the emulsion with the flavour, then with 3 fluid ounces of water containing the hypophosphites in solution, and finally with the balance of the water.

Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain, ¾ grain and ½ grain respectively of each of the hypophosphites.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Grease Spot Cleaner.

The *Chemiker Zeitung* gives the following:—

Oil of turpentine	40 parts.
Ammonia water, strongest	40 parts.
Soap spirit	20 parts.
Ether acetic	20 parts.
Alcohol	20 parts.

Mix. Mark "Shake for using." In this the solvent action of ether, oil of turpentine, alcohol and ammonia, made into an emulsion with soap spirit, is brought to bear against the grease

Syrup of Calcium Phosphates.

1. Wiegland's Formula.

Calcium phosphate, precipitated	1¼ av. ounce
Hydrochloric acid	4½ fl. drachms
Sugar	14 av. ounces
Water	8 fl. ounces

Dissolve the calcium phosphate in the acid previously mixed with the water, filter, add the sugar, dissolve by agitation, and strain.

2. Durand's Formula.

Calcium phosphate, precipitated	256 grains
Phosphoric acid, glacial	240 grains
Sugar	14 av. ounces
Distilled water	8 fl. ounces
Spirit of lemon	24 drops

Mix the calcium phosphate with the water, heat moderately, gradually add the acid until all the calcium salt is dissolved, replace the water lost by evaporation, filter, dissolve the sugar in the filtrate, strain, if necessary, and add the spirit.—*National Druggist.*

War Notes.

Roll of Honor

Mr. J. G. Anderson, late assistant to Mr. E. T. Church, Balaclava, has enlisted for service abroad.

Mr. L. R. D. Stahle, head assistant at Messrs. Murton and Battarbee's pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, has enlisted for service abroad.

Mr. Risdon Grimwade, son of Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, has joined the 6th Field Ambulance for service abroad. He is in his third year medicine at Trinity College.

Mr. W. E. Donaldson, registered chemist, of Queensland and Victoria, has been appointed staff sergeant to the 6th Field Ambulance, which will shortly be dispatched to the front.

Mr. F. W. Watts, who arrived from Great Britain a year or two ago, has enlisted. He has had military experience in India, and for some months has been on the instructional staff at Broadmeadows.

Mr. J. H. Symonds, who passed the Victorian Intermediate Examination in December last, has left for the front as a member of the A.M.C. He is a nephew of Mr. Henry Symonds, chemist, Bright, and Mr. J. J. Barnes, chemist, Koroit.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, chemist, Moorabool-street, Geelong, has been notified by the British War Office that Second-Lieutenant W. Edward Dickson, his son, of the South Lancashire Regiment, has been reported wounded in France. The nature of the wounds was not stated.

Corporal A. E. Beresford (nephew of Mr. J. W. Ward, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, Queensland) has been wounded in the fighting in Gallipoli. His father is Commander J. A. H. Beresford, R.A.N., who was in charge of the landing party at Rabaul. The young soldier joined the Expeditionary Force in Queensland.

Mr. T. I. Wallas, micro-bacteriologist, and registered pharmacist, of "Wyoming," Macquarie-street, Sydney, is the proud possessor of five sons, all of whom are engaged in military work. One is in the Royal Field Artillery, two are members of the Australian Light Horse, on service abroad, one is on the Reserve in Canada, and another on the Reserve in China. Mr. Wallas, senr., takes a keen interest in Defence matters, and is an active member of the Mosman Rifle Club. This is a record of patriotism probably unique, so far as a pharmacist is concerned.

Lieutenant A. C. Couve, of the 8th Battalion, who has been reported wounded, is 21 years, and is the second son of Mr. Jason Couve, chemist, of Dandenong, to whom he is apprenticed. Lieutenant Couve attained the rank of color-sergeant in the Senior Cadets, and, when he afterwards joined the Citizens' Forces, soon became color-sergeant, and, later, second lieutenant. Since leaving with the Expeditionary Forces, he has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Couve was a prominent member of

the Dandenong football team, and had been studying pharmacy for two years. He attended the College lectures last years.

Lieutenant R. A. Knox, who is reported killed in the Dardanelles, was 26 years of age. Prior to enlisting in the First Expeditionary Force he had taken much interest in military matters, and started his career as a member of the Melbourne Cavalry. Subsequently he joined the 6th Infantry Brigade, and received promotion as a junior subaltern. On enlistment, he ranked as sergeant, but soon was a first lieutenant. He was educated at Christian Brothers' College, Victoria parade, and was a grainbroker, with a Melbourne firm. His father resides at Greaves street, Elsternwick, in charge of the Commonwealth and Elizroy (U.S.A.) Dispensary.

Contraband of War.

A Commonwealth Proclamation declares the following additional articles as absolute contraband of war:—Castor Oil, Paraffin Wax, Copper Iodide, Laboratories, Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, Ammonia Liquor, Urea, Aniline, and their compounds.

Pharmacists' Son Wounded.

Lieutenant Royston May, reported wounded during the attack on the Dardenelles, is the only son of Mr. Sydney May, chemist, of Manly, N.S.W. When the war broke out, Lieutenant May was in his second year of medicine at St. Andrew's College, Sydney University. He was one of the fourteen King's School cadets sent to the Indian Durbar, and formed one of the guard for King George during that picturesque and historic event.

Articled Clerks.

The question was recently raised in the Practice Court as to whether articled clerks enlisting for military service should not be allowed some consideration for the time they were absent in relation to a reduction of the period of their articles to be served after their return. Mr. Justice a'Beckett, having considered the question, made an order on April 27 that Mr. Benj. A. Gray, who was articled to Mr. Robt. Beckett, of Messrs. Abbott and Beckett, might be at liberty to enlist, and that on his return he should serve such supplementary period of articles as might be required to complete the term of articles, or such reduced period as the Court might then direct. A similar order was made in connection with another application.

Protecting Patent Rights.

New Amending Bill.

A Bill to amend the Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act has been introduced by the Commonwealth Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes).

The Bill provides that where a patent has been suspended in favour of any person, along with the right conferred by registration, any other person who, during the suspension, makes, uses, exercises, or vends the invention forming the subject matter of the patent, will be considered guilty of an offence.

In the case of a trade mark, if the unauthorised person uses it in connection with goods in respect of which it is registered, or a mark substantially identical with it, or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to receive, he is also to be considered guilty of an offence.

If the unauthorised person supplies a design, or any fraudulent or obvious imitation of it, to any article in respect of which a design is registered, or sells or offers or keeps for sale any article to which the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation of it has been applied, he is also to be guilty of an offence.

The penalty in each case is set down as £500. Upon a conviction for any of these offences the High Court may, upon the application of the Attorney-General, issue an injunction to restrain the person from committing any further offence against the section.

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund—Victoria.

The Victorian contributions now total £370 7/-. Of this amount, £350 has been remitted to London through Mr. Geo. Watkins.

	£	s	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	346	18	6
*Piper, W. G.	2	2	0
Hope, Miss K.	0	10	6
Stevenson, A.	1	0	0
Philpots & Coakley	1	1	0
Harvie, R. J.	0	10	6
Barker, J.	1	1	0
†Whitehouse, J. W.	1	1	0
Butchers C. L.	1	1	0
†Pedley & Son, J. W. B.	1	1	0
†Woodhouse, W. H.	1	1	0
Reeve, E. J.	1	1	0
Wilson, John	3	3	0
Lewis & O'Donnell	1	1	0
†Francis, R. P.	1	1	0
*H_2O	2	2	0
Lock, Arthur S.	1	1	0
*Gilbert, F. W.	1	1	0
†Goodman, D. H.	1	0	0
†O'Leary, P. M.	0	10	0
Tipping, Jas.	0	10	6
	£370	7	0

*Second Instalment.
†Third Instalment.

Queensland.

Subscriptions to this fund continue to come in and the £200 mark has been passed. Considering the number of pharmacists on the register and the numerous claims for charity made to them, the amount collected may be regarded as highly satisfactory. The Hon. Treasurer of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference (Mr. George Watkins) has cabled £300 to London, and has forwarded a week-end cable to Mr. W. J. Woodcock, secretary Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, making it quite clear that the money remitted is to be employed in helping pharmacists in Belgium only.

	£	s.	d.
Robertson, T. M.	1	1	0
Shewan, H. A.	0	10	6
*Case, J. W.	1	1	0
Hodgson, W. R.	0	10	6
Lenehan, R.	1	1	0
Learmonth, A.	0	10	6
Thomason, H. W.	1	1	0
Sutherland, F.	1	1	0
Costin, T. J. F.	1	11	6
Irwin, L. S.	0	10	6
*Watkins, G.	5	5	0
Cray, O. P.	0	10	6
Armati, P. V.	1	1	0
P. O'C. Russell (firm and employees)	4	0	0
Watkins, J. B.	1	1	0
*Bowley, R. C.	1	1	0
O'Drane, A.	0	10	0
Crease, H. E.	1	1	0
Rawlinson, W. B.	1	1	0
Coates, Miss S. G.	0	10	6
*Burrell, B. L.	0	2	6
Ockelford, W. H.	1	1	6
*Brown, W. H.	1	1	0
Crofts, A.	1	1	0
Page, G. J.	1	1	0
Bearkley, J.	2	2	0
Trouton, W. J.	1	1	0
*Ridgley, C.	1	1	0
Timbury, A. J.	1	0	0
Dudgeon, T. S.	0	10	0
"The Beetles"	1	0	0
Topping, N. L.	0	10	6
Lewis, W. G.	1	0	0
O'Neill, Jas.	0	10	6

*Second subscription.

Army Medical Contract.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne, were the successful tenderers for the following large order of medical requisites for the Australian Overseas Expeditionary Forces:—

8 Operation Preparatory Boxes.
20 Medical Companions.
15 Pairs Field Medical Panniers.
8 Pairs Field Surgical Panniers.
2 pairs Reserve Field Medical Panniers.
55 Surgical Haversacks.

The Operation Preparatory Boxes contain everything necessary for preparing cases for operation. Among the contents are: — Hand towels, antiseptic soap, mercuric iodide tablets, etc. The cases are made of metal, and it is interesting to note that practically all the contents and the covering packages have been made in Australia.

The Medical Companions, which are made of basket-work, covered with canvas, and are bound with leather, contain, among other articles, all kinds of hypodermic tablets, hypodermic needles, silks, compressed tablets, dressings, etc.

There are 15 pairs of Field Medical Panniers. These are constructed of basketwork, covered with waterproof canvas and strapped with iron, and open from the top and front. The baskets contain flannel, calico, bandages, rubber plasters, Mead's plasters, food warmers, hypodermic tablets, and other articles for general medical use in the Field. The ingenious manner in which the drugs are packed insures a maximum of service in a minimum of space. This is the keynote of the contract.

The Field Surgical Panniers are constructed similarly to the Field Medical Panniers, but contain only articles for purely surgical use. In each of the No. 1 boxes is contained a complete set of surgical instruments, for performing any operation that may be necessary. Some of these instruments are made by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. The No. 2 cases contain nearly all dressings. Where Australian goods are not obtainable best British make is specified.

The Reserve Field Medical Panniers contain an assortment of everything that may be required for replacements in the equipment.

Surgical Haversacks, numbering 55, are wonderfully compact. They are of waterproof canvas, and are carried by members of the Army Medical Corps. The contents include a metal candle lantern, which is made so that it can be hooked on to the coat of anyone who is attending the wounded at night. These haversacks also contain booklets of tags, to be attached to the seriously wounded, in order that it may be seen who are the first that require attention.

Included in the above equipment are a quantity of vulcanite articles, mostly containers for drugs, such as mercuric chloride, pot. iodide, etc., which cannot be kept in metal containers. Hitherto the vulcanite articles have been of German origin, but all that are used in this equipment have been made in Melbourne.

Other articles included in the contract are:—
Chloroform in hermetically sealed tubes.
300 pairs of Spencer Wells' forceps.
200 pairs of ordinary scissors.

All of the compressed tablets included in the outfit have been made by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. at their factory, as well as a great deal of the metal work. To those who are unacquainted with the class of work now undertaken by the firm, the execution of the above important order was a revelation. It must be a source of satisfaction to the principals, and to Mr. Brokenshaw (the manager, in whose hands the supervision of the contract was placed), to know that the Defence Department has expressed its high appreciation of the excellent manner in which the order has been fulfilled.

London Drug Broker's Report.

The following paragraphs are abstracted from the mail reports of a leading firm of London drug brokers:—"In nearly every trade advances are being asked, and we have got to pay them in order to get the goods. With many articles it is not a question of price at all—it is to get delivery. When goods are ready in the country, sometimes for weeks at a time the railways will not accept for transit to the port of shipment, and we are constantly receiving complaints from firms that on delivering goods in accordance with instructions which are given to us by the shipping companies, they were not accepted, and they want to debit us with extra cartage—and sometimes we have to pay this. Some firms will only accept orders on the understanding that we pay cash when goods are ready, not when they are delivered to docks. We hear of enormous preparations being made for military and naval operations against Germany in the spring. "Victory as usual" is to be the motto, and we anticipate our belief is justified, although great inconvenience to trade will be caused.

"Many railways in the country may be closed to private traders, and for weeks used exclusively for troops and munitions of war; and steamers ready to sail will probably be requisitioned right and left by the Government. Within the last week or two, three Natal boats, which were duly advertised to sail, were taken off the

[illegible] carried by the Govern[illegible] that is all the owners can tell us. A [illegible] steamer loaded for New York the [illegible] was hurriedly requisitioned by the [illegible] and the cargo was put back into [illegible] to [illegible] of the river for week[illegible]

[illegible] should realise that Germany [illegible] the most powerful navy in the [illegible] The other not taken right with our [illegible] not only blockading the coast with [illegible] seeking unarmed trading craft. [illegible] business has not yet affected [illegible] to any extent, but increases the de[illegible] and many of the [illegible] to [illegible] the German war party [illegible] abstract[illegible]

[illegible] these troubles, there are [illegible] strikes [illegible] certain industries the men see [illegible] employers making large profits out of [illegible] orders, and they want a share [illegible] In many cases they have been working much over [illegible] and are on a but played out. We hope [illegible] of these strikes are just due to staleness, and that the efforts which are now being taken to organise the industry of this country will put an end to them. The strike which this week [illegible] operations at the various London docks [illegible] on the river. At the time of writing, the matter has been left to an arbitrator. For months past steamers have sailed leaving hundreds of tons of cargo on the wharves, and hundreds of trucks unloaded, and the conclusion which we most reluctantly come to is that the full lesson which the war is bringing home to nearly every country in Europe has not yet been fully realised. As we write work at Tilbury is at a standstill. We console ourselves that the dock strike only affects those who are trying to keep the trade flag flying—as long as the production of war material is not affected, we shall not grouse.

We never had such good business as during the South African war, after the first fit of depression and when our troops began to get the upper hand of the Boers, and British money was being freely spent by the authorities and by the troops in South Africa, and when towns cleared [illegible] supplies had to be re-stocked. But there was a day of reckoning. As our friends know, for years afterwards there was a time of deep depression, small people were going bankrupt right and left, and British merchants dealing with South Africa had a bad time. We mention this to point a moral. There is at present a large demand for all necessaries, and everything in connection with warlike munitions and stores and medical requirements. For want of ships, stocks to this country are getting low, and when the war is over some of the countries will be [illegible] of supplies, so that for some time to [illegible] there should be an enormous demand, but [illegible] that is over, the depression caused by the South African war will be considered small in comparison with the depression which may come after the world war. There will be a great [illegible] of money and heavy taxation. There is always the danger that stocks bought at high [illegible] will come along too late, and be difficult [illegible] sale. Germany and Austria will be very poor, [illegible] people will have to work deeply to [illegible] trade. The saying is that one [illegible] prophesy unless he knows, and we [illegible] but our friends, we hope, will keep these points in mind and not be carried away by the present rush—not give too much credit, and when the re-action comes they will not find themselves over stocked."

Reviews.

The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 16th edition, [illegible] Martindale, Ph.D., Ph.C., F.C.S., and W. Wynn Westcott, M.B., D.P.H. In 2 vols. 25s. net. Vol. 1, 1110 pages, 6¾ ins. by 4 ins., weight under 16 ozs., price 14s. Vol. 2, 477 pages, 6¾ ins., by 4½ins., weight 7¾ oz., price 7s. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower-street, W.C.

The issue of a new British Pharmacopoeia has [illegible] rendered necessary the publication of [illegible] new editions of all works based upon it. No time has been lost in the preparation of the new edition of the Extra Pharmacopoeia since the first appearance of the 1914 B.P. Progress in Medicine and Surgery, Pharmacology and Pharmacy, as well as of all sciences having a bearing upon these subjects, is much more marked now than it was in periods within the living memory of many. Hence, apart from the tardy appearance of the new B.P., the accumulation of material during the two and a half years which have elapsed since the issue of the last Extra Pharmacopoeia has in itself justified the issue of a new edition.

Looking back, one remembers the first "Martindale" as a slim volume in limp binding, easily carried in the breast pocket without causing an evident bulge. Now, however, it appears in 2 vols. having in all 1583 pages of closely printed matter. The paper is thin, but good, and the type, though very clear, is small, so that the bulk of the two volumes is reduced to the smallest possible dimensions.

The features of the previous edition are preserved in these. The first volume retains the general characteristics of the last edition, including, besides Extra Pharmacopoeial chemicals, Drugs and Materia Medica — manufacture, dose methods of administration, etc.—such subjects as Vaccine Therapy, Organotherapy, Therapeutic Index, a statement of the present legal conditions governing the sale of poisons in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the general index to the complete work (about 12,500 headings). The second volume deals mainly with matters Analytical, Experimental, Bacteriological, etc. It is not a supplement merely, but completes the work.

The accumulated material of two and a half years has been very completely incorporated, but by intelligent condensation of it, together with the deletion of obsolete and unimportant matter, [illegible] so small that the number of pages of the first volume has not been increased. About 100 pages have, however, been added to the second volume. On making a large number of test re-

ferences, it has been found that no omission of any importance could be discovered, and that all the references to original memoirs were accurate. To the medical practitioner not the least valuable feature is the quotation of articles adverse as well as favourable to the drug or preparation in question; thus, some thirty pages are very properly devoted to Salvarsan and its congeners, but these contain very complete references to papers and memoirs which are either adverse or critical as to its use. A preface gives a very fair summary of the chief additions in each volume and contains besides a useful little synopsis of changes in the new Pharmacopoeia in which the abbreviation F.I. indicates the alterations made in conformity with the International agreement for the unification of the formulae for potent drugs and preparations.

Altogether the present edition fully maintains and indeed enhances the reputation "Martindale and Westcott" has so deservedly earned as being an indispensable work of reference both for the medical practitioner and the practical pharmacist.

S.P.

Bitter Pit Investigation.—Third Progress Report.—The Control of Bitter Pit in the Growing Fruit.

By D. McAlpine, appointed by the Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia.

The magnitude of this investigation can be realised from the fact that the third report under review consists of 176 quarto pages, and is illustrated by no less than 37 beautifully executed full-page plates, having 77 figures. There is besides a coloured frontispiece, very faithfully showing bitter pit on the surface, and in section, occurring in the fruit of the apples named Esopus Spitzenberg and Northern Spy. There are also five maps of apple-growing districts in the various States, with average rainfalls.

In a previous issue of the Journal (May 20th, 1914, p. 102), the first and second progress reports were reviewed. It was then shown that the first report dealt with the characteristics of bitter pit, of diseases not wholly unlike bitter pit, and of others associated with it, the varieties of apples affected, when, where, and how the disease originates; the contributing factors and suggestions as to remedial measures. In the first report Mr. McAlpine demonstrated by description and by plates, illustrating his beautiful preparations, the vascular system of the fruit. As bitter pit is a disease not dependent upon the presence of a vegetable or animal organism, Mr. McAlpine's researches almost compelled one to come to the conclusion that bitter pit is caused by a degenerative process, and that its occurrence or non-occurrence depends upon the supply of fluid to the whole plant and to the non-performance or adequate performance of the normal physiological function of the fibro-vascular system in the fruit itself.

The second report dealt chiefly with the cause or causes of bitter pit, and those factors contributing to its development. Mr. McAlpine also in his second report dealt with the development of bitter pit on apples placed in cold store, and showed clearly how, by the proper maintenance of a uniform temperature and humidity, this could be prevented. His exhaustive experiments seemed to determine the cause or causes of the occurrence of bitter pit, and what remained was to find means to surround the tree with those conditions which make for healthy growth, and to exclude those factors which tend to interfere with proper ripening, and so cause the disease.

The third report deals with this aspect of the question. A very large number of experiments have been carried out in cultural operations, manurial tests, and in different systems of pruning and irrigation. In these experiments Mr. McAlpine is, from the nature of the case, unable to point to conclusive results. With investigations of the diseases of plants which are sown and come to maturity within the year, immediate results can be observed and conclusions speedily drawn. Such is the case with regard to plants like wheat, but in the apple the time which elapses before fruit bearing and maturity is considerable, and the result of crossing, for instance, can only be determined after a series of years. The third report, therefore, consists mainly of a record of the experiments previously alluded to, and the results so far observed. Mr. McAlpine states in his summary "that the way is being prepared in this report for the summing up of the evidence with regard to the best means for the prevention or mitigation of the disease. While experiments are being conducted in orchards in each State of the Commonwealth these experiments are necessarily limited in their scope, and by the time allowed for this investigation." It is not generally known that bitter pit occurs in pears, and Mr. McAlpine has observed it in the quince. His experiments seem to be wholly directed to the apple.

In spite of the very modest statement that Mr. McAlpine makes in his summary, and which is quoted above, it would seem that he has established the fact that if the tree be properly shaped, pruned, and nourished so that the fruit is well distributed over the tree, enabling each apple to obtain its proper share of nourishment, bitter pit would be largely prevented. He has conclusively shown that no single operation or method will prevent it, so that there cannot be said to be a cure for the disease. His experiments seem to show that prophylactic measures of various kinds in combination, intelligently applied, may largely reduce the occurrence of the disease, or, indeed, prevent it altogether.

The appearance of the fourth report will be awaited with great interest, when doubtless the evidence adduced thus far, and summarized, together with other facts ascertained by Mr. McAlpine, will throw still more light on an extraordinarily difficult question.

S.P.

Correspondence.

Pharmacists and Commissioned Rank.

The Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, Melbourne

Sir,—In your April issue, page 140, you state that during a discussion on the military rank of pharmacists, Mr W. G. Piper said he "traced back the trouble to the refusal of the department to appoint Mr R C Rutter, a Brisbane pharmacist who had enlisted, to the position of quartermaster. Mr Rutter had told him (Mr. Piper) that he felt no grievance over the matter. Mr J W Case, the President of the society, thought a grievance had arisen. He at once started a correspondence with members of Parliament and with the other societies. As a matter of fact the department appointed the best man available. The result of the agitation was that the prime mover in Queensland got a most severe snub from the department." If Mr Piper is correctly reported in your journal, I wish to give his statement a most emphatic and unqualified denial; his statement is absolutely incorrect. Further, I would ask that this letter be given the same prominence and publicity in your journal as Mr Piper's statement.

I am, yours faithfully,
J. W. CASE,
President the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Brisbane, 28th April, 1915.

A Disclaimer from Queensland.

The Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, Melbourne

Sir,—The statements credited to Mr. Piper in the April issue of your journal (page 140) relating to the history of the agitation in Queensland for commissioned rank for pharmacists are in more than one respect quite untrue and in others they are grossly distorted. They are most unfair to Mr. Case, our President, and a reflection on the intelligence of our Council. I am writing to Mr Piper asking him to retract them in full in your next issue.

It has not been our desire hitherto to cast reflections on the statements, editorial or otherwise, of Mr Piper in other trade organs, but those which are credited to him in your journal are so outrageous that we are compelled to deny their correctness most emphatically.

I am, yours faithfully,
R. C. COWLEY,
Secretary the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Brisbane, 28th April, 1915.

Mr. Piper's Explanation.

The Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, Melbourne

Sir,—I greatly regret that the necessarily condensed report of my remarks on Mr Buckhurst's motion at the annual meeting gives a "distorted representation" of what I said, which "unfairly reflects on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland and on my friend, the President, Mr J. W. Case.

I was surprised to see any reference to these remarks, as I prefaced them by the statement that "things could be said there (at a meeting of pharmacists) which ought not to be said outside," I had that others in the audience understood what I said to be confidential. But I accept your assurance that this remark was not noticed and that you did not realise that I was speaking in confidence.

The statements objected to by Mr. Case, which he wishes me to contradict, are four. First, that he had considered that a grievance had been caused by the appointment of a quartermaster in the Army Medical Division who was not a registered pharmacist. It was apparently the Council of the Society, of which he is President, which adopted this view. Second, that correspondence was started with members of Parliament and other Pharmaceutical Societies. This also was done by the Council. Third, "that the best man available was appointed." That is the view of the department, not of Mr Case. Fourth, that a snub was administered by the department. This was not stated in the report exactly as I phrased it. But I gladly accept Mr Case's statement that no snub was received, and withdraw even the version of my remarks. I am sorry that Mr. Case has been hurt, even inadvertently.

Yours truly,
W. G. PIPER.

Finks Buildings, Melbourne, May 13, 1915.

[We cannot accept the view that our report was a "distorted" one. It was written from shorthand notes taken by the Editor, and although slightly condensed, correctly records what was said.—Ed. *A.J.P.*]

[Copy of letter sent to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, 3rd May, 1915.]

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of the letters of 28th ult. signed by the President and yourself in reference to certain statements made by Mr. Piper at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, and published in the April number of the *Journal*.

In reply thereto, we beg to state that the statement published is a correct report of Mr. Piper's speech, with this exception, that Mr. Piper subsequently informed the writer that he said that his remarks were intended as confidential to the meeting.

The writer denied that there was any reference in Mr. Piper's speech that his remarks were confidential, but admitted that early in his address Mr Piper had said "A good deal happens which cannot be published." This, however, was not understood to denote that this particular incident was not to be reported.

Mr Piper's statement was made as a reply to Mr. Buckhurst's censure motion. Mr. Buckhurst insisted on its being published in order to show

that the reply was irrelevant and did not answer his criticism. It was because of the weakness of the reply that he withdrew his motion.

We have explained this matter somewhat fully, as we do not wish to do Mr. Piper an injustice. At the same time we must uphold our report as concisely expressing Mr. Piper's views. Possibly it might have been wiser to suppress the reference to Queensland, but the meeting was a public one, and it appeared to us that the statements having been made, the responsibility for them did not rest upon our shoulders.

We shall be pleased to publish Mr. Case's letter in our next issue, and desire to express our regret that the incident has caused him so much unmerited annoyance.

Yours, etc.,
The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.
C. L. BUTCHERS,
Manager.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on May 11th. Mr. W. Short (President) occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. A. Wadsworth, E. E. C. Schofield, and T. S. Loney.

Annual Poisons License.—A storekeeper in the Camden district complained that the police had twice visited his store and questioned him regarding the sale of poisons. He desired to obtain a license to sell poisons, and if he could not obtain that, would the Board inform him what preparations he may sell without infringing the law.

The President said that as there were chemists in the district it would be impossible for them to grant a license to a storekeeper; also they could not supply him with a list of proprietary articles containing poisons, as new preparations were being placed on the market every week, and at times a manufacturer took out the poisons from his preparation in order to make it possible for the line to be sold by storekeepers not holding a license. It was decided to reply refusing the license for reasons stated.

Registration of Pharmacists.—A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania pointing out that the fees for the registration of pharmacists from abroad were high, and suggesting the possibility of some plan whereby for one fee the applicant could obtain registration throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that the fee payable in New South Wales was fixed by law, and was only one guinea. He thought that if any pharmacist came to Australia and wanted to move about from one State to another he should be prepared to pay whatever registration fee every State required by law. It was decided to reply stating that the fee in New South Wales was fixed by law.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—Mr. A. J. Hardwicke, of Hillgrove, applied that his son's certificate of examination by the Public Service Board should be recognised in lieu of Preliminary Examination. The Registrar pointed out that the subjects required by the Preliminary were not included in the Public Service Examination Certificate presented, and the request was refused.

A Pharmacist's Absence.—A country chemist having a branch shop some 20 miles distant was in the habit of leaving his head shop in charge of an unqualified assistant. Another chemist in the town had to close his shop in consequence of being ill and his wife could not take charge of it. The first chemist desired to make arrangements with the local doctor to take charge of all dispensing done during the qualified chemist's absence. The Board decided that the chemist must leave a duly qualified assistant in charge of his shop during his absence, and the chemist who was ill must employ a duly qualified assistant if he wished to keep his shop open during the time he was incapacitated from attending to his business by illness. The Board could make no concessions in either case. Both chemists must conform to the law.

Army Compounders.—A letter was read from Mr. W. G. Piper pointing out the danger it would be to Australian pharmacists if all Army Compounders were admitted to the Register of Great Britain, if Australian Boards of Pharmacy accepted the whole register of Great Britain in the Reciprocity Agreement. Mr. Wadsworth said that so far as New South Wales was concerned, they were quite safe. The certificates demanded from any person coming from Great Britain and applying for registration were such that no man who had not been duly qualified by Preliminary Examination, apprenticeship, and Qualifying Examination in Great Britain would be registered in New South Wales. When he was the official representative of the Board in England, he saw to this matter, and there would be no difficulty, no matter whom the Great Britain authorities allowed to be registered in England.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £112 2s. 6d. Accounts amounting to £46 11s. 3d. were passed for payment.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—Dorothy Mable Peck and J. P. Murphy, having passed their Final Examination in Sydney, and W. R. Wilkins (registered under 40 Vic. No. 9) were granted registration.

Pharmacists' Poisons Licenses were granted to Dorothy M. Peck and J. P. Murphy.

Annual Poisons Licenses.—Four new licenses were granted, and two were renewed. The application of H. L. Piper, storekeeper, of Miranda, was refused. Miranda is 3½ miles from Cronulla, and 2¾ miles from Sutherland, and at both places there is a chemist's shop.

A storekeeper at Milton applied for a license as the chemist's shop was closed, the chemist being ill. The chemist wrote saying that he would be well soon.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought it was a serious thing to leave a large district unprovided for. Either the chemist must open his

shop or a licence must be granted to a storekeeper to meet the wants of the district. It was resolved to write to the chemist pointing out the position and intimating the decision of the Board to grant a licence if the chemist's shop remained closed.

Registration of Indentures.—J. P. Heaney to J. F. McKimm, of Ashfield, term 3 years; Allan Gray to Jas. Dixson, of Sydney, term 4 years; H. E. Vowles to G. Marshall, of Cooma, term 4 years, granted.

Affiliated Local Society.—Mr. John Edwards, solicitor, of Broken Hill, forwarded the indentures of Eric B. Stacy to the Broken Hill Friendly Society's Dispensary, and asked for their registration.

Mr. Short said that it had always been their custom to require that a lad be apprenticed to a qualified person, and not to a society or a company.

Mr. Loney said that section 11, sub-section (c), required service to a person. What they had in their deeds had been merely what is required by the law. It was decided to refuse to register the indentures.

Next Final Examination.—Mr. Short pointed out that the next Final Examination fell in July, and those students who elected to be examined in the 1914 British Pharmacopœia had very little time to prepare for the changed volume, but they did not want to wait six months for another examination; they would go up and risk failure sooner than wait so long. He suggested that an extra examination should be promised them, say, in September or October, to meet these cases. This was agreed to.

Special Examination.—The examiners announced that a special examination was now being held for a young man who had enlisted, and who desired to obtain his qualification, if possible, before he left with the troops. This was in accordance with a resolution passed at a former meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on 10th inst. Present: Mr. A. Wadsworth, in the chair, and Messrs. W. Short, T. S. Loney, J. F. McKimm, and E. F. C. Schofield. Apologies were received from Messrs. A. Rogers, H. P. Williams, F. P. J. Gray, and S. Penrose.

Chemist Pharmacists' Fund.—A letter was received from Mr. G. Watkins, Treasurer to the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference, acknowledging the receipt of £152 6s. 6d. towards the Chemist Pharmacists' Fund, and expressing a hope that more money would be obtained in New South Wales for this Fund.

Mr. W. W. Moore, pharmacist, of Abercrombie Street, Redfern, wrote enclosing cheque for £5 as a donation from himself and his wife, asking that the money be placed to the credit of whatever fund they pleased. The Council decided to divide it between the Belgian Pharmacists' Fund and the Australian Pharmacists' Motor Cycle Ambulance Fund.

Mr. Wadsworth moved that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Moore for his donation. He considered that Mr. Moore had set an excellent example, and it was hoped that pharmacists, both in town and country, would not be slow in doing likewise.

Treasurer's Statement.—Cash in bank, £91. Cash in Savings Bank, £655 10s. 3d. Defence Fund, £100. Total, £846 10s. 3d. Benevolent Fund, £13 5s. 5d. Accounts amounting to £19 7s. 5d. were passed for payment.

New Members.—Geo. V. Hunter, of Sydney, L. Mackie, of Canowindra, W. L. Nelson, of Goulburn, John Moore, of Balmain, applied for admission as members. A ballot was taken, and these applicants were declared duly elected.

Wages Board.—The Secretary said that the Wages Board award was running out, and notice had been served on them regarding a further claim; also the particulars of the claim.

Mr. Wadsworth said that it would be necessary for the master pharmacists to enter a protest against increased demands at the present time. He considered that the present time was most inopportune, as all were aware that the cost of drugs had greatly increased, the expenses of managing a business had been greatly on the up grade, and many preparations had increased up to 800 over their prices before the war.

Mr. Loney said that as the result of the disruptions going on all over the world, chemists would find that there was a great shrinkage of the profits of their business. Now was the wrong time to talk about increases. He thought things should remain in statu quo until normal times came round again. Costs both in living and in trading had gone up immensely. The action of the British Government in conserving drug supplies for Home consumption and limiting the supplies allowed to be shipped to the Commonwealth has made many drugs difficult to be obtained at any price, and has increased the value of stocks in hand.

Mr. McKimm said that he thought the present time very inopportune to ask for increases.

Mr. Schofield said he thought that the discontented among chemists' assistants were very few in number.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he certainly thought that matters ought to be allowed to remain in statu quo until after the war. If master pharmacists examined their accounts carefully they would find that while their returns were perhaps normal, their profits had greatly diminished and their expenses had greatly increased. He would like to see the Society put forth a strong case for the masters to meet the increased demand.

Mr. Schofield moved "That a protest be put in on behalf of the master pharmacists, and that Mr. Wadsworth represent the Council in this matter."

Mr. Short seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Secretary said that a new Board would have to be appointed shortly. He had a letter from Mr. Brothwood saying that Mr. C. J. Carroll would not be able to take the position of their representative for another term, as his

health would not allow him to do so. It would, therefore, be necessary for them to appoint another pharmacist to represent them on the Board, and Mr. Carroll would have to send in his resignation.

Mr. Short proposed, and Mr. Schofield seconded, "That Mr. A. Wadsworth act as masters' representative when Mr. Carroll resigns that position." Carried.

Veterinary Surgeons' Bill.—Mr. Wadsworth said that this Bill would be again introduced shortly. On a former occasion when the Bill was brought forward they had an interview with the late Mr. Trefle, and pointed out to him that the treatment of animals by country chemists had been a very old practice and was a great public convenience; and they had been promised by the late Minister that their representations should receive consideration when next the Bill was before the House. With the change of Minister there has been a change of policy, and they would have to watch that their claims received just recognition. He proposed that they join with the Veterinary Surgeons' Association in securing amendments to the Bill, so that all who have been in practice as veterinarians for two years and upwards shall be entitled to registration under the new Act. It was proposed that all who held a diploma from a recognised College shall be registered. Graduates in veterinary science of the Sydney University, students holding certain certificates at the Sydney Technical College, and veterinary surgeons who have been in practice for two years and upwards. There would be a class similar to our "D" men in the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Loney proposed, and Mr. Schofield seconded, a motion to the effect that the Council co-operate with the Veterinary Surgeons' Association, and that steps be taken to protect the right of prescribing for animals as previously exercised by pharmacists in New South Wales. The motion was carried.

Grocers Selling Poison.—Mr. Schofield brought this matter before the Council, and said he thought some steps should be taken to induce the Board of Pharmacy to stop the practice.

Mr. Wadsworth said that the question was a difficult one. He thought the matter required careful consideration, and he was adverse to the Society appearing to exercise any control in a matter outside their jurisdiction. The matter would be brought before the Pharmacy Board again.

The meeting adjourned.

New Articles of Association.

A special Meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on April 27th, to consider the revision of the Articles of Association. A rough draft of amendments and additions was submitted to the Council by the Secretary, and a lengthy sitting of the committee resulted in the Articles of Association being considerably condensed, and new clauses added to bring the whole up to recent requirements. It was resolved to submit the draft to counsel for correction and advice, and to further consider the matter when legal opinion had been obtained on the proposed revision. Later it will be necessary to submit the proposed amendments, or the New Constitution, to the members for approval before the Articles of Association, as revised, can be finally adopted.

An Unqualifed Medical Practitioner.

At the Central Police Court, Sydney, on May 10, J. L. Elmore was proceeded against for using the letters M.D. after his name on a certificate issued by him to Mr. Hogan, Secretary, Provident Society, Sydney. For some time past Dr. J. L. Elmore has displayed his sign coupled with "The Rev. L. F. Elmore, Spiritual Scientist," at Culwalla Chambers in Castlereagh-street, Sydney; but, as the title doctor was not thus essentially coupled with medicine, proceedings were not instituted, although it was known that he prescribed for people. Elmore has been in this office for about 12 months, and was not registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales. Accused pleaded guilty, but denied that he intended to convey the idea that he was a qualified medical practitioner by using the letters M.D. after his name. He had received a medical training in the United States, and he practised as a herbalist; but he made it a point of telling his patients that he was not a doctor, but a herbalist; and all his medicines were guaranteed under the Pure Foods Act. He stated also that he held an American diploma, and only issued the same certificate as he had been accustomed to use in the United States. A fine of £50, with 6s. costs, or six months' imprisonment, was imposed, and a month was allowed to pay the fine.

There are quite a number of "spiritual healers" in Sydney at the present time, and Elmore and his wife are among the number. The practice usually is of the "Medium" to fall into a trance and look into the body of the patient, describing what is seen to the prescriber, who then selects the treatment and prescribes accordingly. No prescription usually is given, but whatever medicine is taken is compounded by the healers.

A good story is told of a well-known Sydney merchant who had two sons in the medical profession in Sydney. He thought very little of his sons' abilities, and when he suffered from "a bad leg" he went to "a wise woman," who prescribed for him a turnip poultice and horehound tea. The old man declared that the wise woman did him more good than his two doctor sons.

Sigma Co.

Messrs. E. T. Church and E. H. Leete visited Sydney during the month and addressed a meeting of pharmacists in reference to the "Sigma" proposition.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on May 12.

Present.—The President (Mr C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Lakes, and Saver.

Correspondence.

Letters outward, Nos. 349 to 484, were minuted and included the following:—

Mr. J. J. Crimmins, stating that the Board had no discretionary power to vary the regulation requiring candidates to take all the subjects of the Final Examination again if they failed in dispensing.

Ontario College of Pharmacy, intimating that the Board was prepared to enter into a reciprocal agreement on the lines suggested.

To wholesale distributors of strychnine, forwarding a copy of the legal opinion obtained as to what constituted wholesale trading.

Miss S. Wolfe, stating that apprenticeship indentures could not be legally entered into until after the passing of the Preliminary Examination or its equivalent.

Chief Secretary, forwarding report of the Board on the question of further restriction being imposed on the sale of potent drugs and medicines.

Letters Inwards.

Mr. C. Ford, Willaura, enquired as to what articles he could sell under his Poisons Licence. Informed that the licence empowered him to deal generally in medicines and poisons.

Mr. J. T. Sanders, Mornington, enquired whether he could legally sell strychnine if he received a signed order from a customer and entered the sale in his poisons book. Some of his customers were 20 miles distant, and could not call personally for the poison. Referred to section 6 of the Poisons Act 1890, which dealt with sale by correspondence. The Act required (1) the preservation of the letter or order; (2) entry in the Poisons Book; (3) the seller must be acquainted with the signature of the purchaser; but this requirement could be dispensed with if the signature of the purchaser had been witnessed by a justice, clergyman, or public officer, or authenticated by some person known to the vendor.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Felton, Grimwade and Co., and Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., wrote acknowledging the Board's communication re sale of strychnine.

Mr. F. H. Leete, notified that his apprentice, Mr. C. F. Liddle, had joined the First Expeditionary Force, and was now at the front. Resolved that leave of absence be granted to Mr. Liddle as from August 31, 1914.

Mr. D. A. Simpson, Loch, wrote thanking the Board for its action in seeing that the Poisons Act was being observed in country districts. He also stated that owing to the loose manner in which strychnine was being distributed under the Vermin Destruction Act over twenty valuable dogs had been poisoned in his township recently.

Mr. T. M. Young, acting registrar, Pharmacy Board of South Australia, submitted a schedule of questions relating to the administration of the Poisons Act. The Registrar reported that he had forwarded answers to the various questions submitted.

A country pharmacist asked if sheep dips and worm tablets could be sold by others than chemists. Informed that these articles were exempted from the provisions of the Act, provided they were properly labelled. Daisy Fly Killers could only be sold by pharmacists, and the sale of Pitt's Wheat was likewise restricted, except in districts where starlings and sparrows had been proclaimed vermin.

Mr. A. Shaw, Nagambie, wrote stating that he had interviewed the member for his district, who was in full sympathy with the Board in further restricting the sale of potent drugs.

An inquiry was made asking whether the firm of "Blakes, Cash Chemists," Flinders-street, Melbourne, was being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act 1890. Registrar reported that the firm had been registered under the Firms Act, and that both the partners were registered chemists. So far as he had been able to ascertain, the business was being properly carried on.

Dr. Gilbert M. Teague, Hamilton, wrote thanking the Board for having the plaster given to one of his patients by a Chinese herbalist analysed. The analyst's report showed that the plaster was an asphaltum preparation, and contained no drug or chemical substance. Dr. Teague strongly urged the Board to take action to prevent unqualified quacks selling drugs and medicines. Irreparable harm was being done by these charlatans. A herbalist recently was treating an acute case of face eczema with a red liquid. As soon as the mixture was stopped the eczema disappeared. The herbalist told the patient that the eruption was due to escaping humours from an enlarged thyroid. It was resolved to bring the matter under the notice of the Chief Secretary.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania wrote, asking the Board's opinion as to the possibility of an agreement being arrived at whereby the payment of one registration fee would enable a qualified pharmacist to become registered throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand. On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Gulliver, it was resolved that a reply be sent, stating that, as the registration fees were in most cases fixed by Act of Parliament, the Board did not consider it practicable to adopt the suggestion. The President said that the various Boards relied on the fees collected for their revenue. It was different in some of the States, where an annual practising fee was charged. Once a pharmacist was registered in Victoria he was not required to pay any further fees. The Board was opposed to an annual fee, and under the circumstances felt that it could not recommend any further reduction in the fees now being paid.

Mrs. M. Hughes, Nathalia, applied for an extension of the permit to carry on her late husband's business, which, owing to the war and the drought, she had been unable yet to realise on. On the motion of Mr. Fleay, seconded by Mr. Sayer, the permit was extended for a further twelve months.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.

The following apprentices' indentures were registered:—Douglas W. London to H. London, Rochester; Walter R. Ching to T. A. Wild, Ararat; Percival M. Balding, Mentone, to J. Llewellyn, Alexandra; Ada F. Brotchie to O. J. Lawson, Fitzroy; Alix. M. Abbott to Frances A. Moore, Bendigo.

Apprenticeship in Other States.

The President said that the question had arisen as to what requirements the Board should insist on in recognising apprenticeships served outside of Victoria. If an apprentice served three years in another State, was the Board justified in allowing such apprentice to come up for the Final Examination if he put in a fourth year attending the lectures at the College? Mr. Bailey said the Act said "served four years' apprenticeship." He understood the practice was to arrange for a transfer to a Victorian pharmacist for the fourth year. The Registrar said no student could be admitted to the Final Examination until he lodged his own declaration of four years' service, and a similar declaration from his employer or employers. In the past the Board had not thought it necessary to go behind these statutory declarations. Many students from other States had come to Victoria to attend the College lectures, and had subsequently passed the Board's Final Examination. The Board had always accepted the fourth year at the College as portion of the apprenticeship, and the Act allowed the master to regard it as such when signing his declaration. Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania required four years' apprenticeship, whilst in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand only three years were prescribed. In New South Wales apprenticeship could only be recognised if served with a registered chemist in that State. The same applied to Queensland. In Western Australia service in any part of the Commonwealth or New Zealand was accepted. In all the other States and in New Zealand the Board had power to accept apprenticeships served to a registered chemist anywhere.

Mr. Jewkes said that as several apprentices from other States intended attending the College lectures next year the Board should make its position clear. There was no question as to the legality of recognising apprenticeships outside of Victoria, but it was desirable to determine whether, if three years only had been served, the fourth year must be served under a new or transferred indenture, or whether the mere attendance at the College lectures constituted the fourth year, and justified the employer in making the required declaration of four years' service. It was resolved to make the question an order of the day at the next meeting.

Geometry or Euclid.

Mr. R. McKay, M.A., principal of the Brunswick College, wrote asking whether the Board intended to continue examining candidates for the Preliminary Examination in Euclid, or to adopt the more modern exposition of Geometry arranged in accordance with the Mathematical Association and the Cambridge schedule, on which the University examinations were now based. The matter had been referred to Mr. James Clezy, M.A., the Board's examiner, who forwarded a memorandum strongly recommending the continuance of examining candidates in Euclid, and quoting authorities in support of his recommendation.

Mr. Buckhurst said that he agreed with Mr. McKay's contention. It seemed absurd to cling to a system which was not now being taught in the schools, and which meant that a candidate, who had been taught modern Geometry at his school, must re-learn the subject for the Board's examination on the strict logical lines laid down by Euclid. Mr. Fleay said they should be guided by their examiner, who had furnished sound arguments against the new method. It was not wise to be constantly altering the regulations. Mr. Bailey said that he thought that the University practice should be followed as far as possible. As, however, the present Regulations had only been gazetted last year, it was perhaps undesirable to make any alteration in the syllabus at present. It was resolved that no action be taken.

Police Report.

Only one poisoning case (lysol) was reported. The provisions of the Poisons Act, it was stated, had been complied with.

Government Visitor's Report on the Examinations.

The Chief Secretary forwarded the following copy of the Report of the Government Visitor to the examinations:—

The Government Medical Officer,
Treasury Buildings,
Spring-st., Melbourne,
5th March, 1915.

Sir,—

The usual Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations were held at the College of Pharmacy during the year 1914. Ninty-four candidates entered for the former, of whom 38 passed, and for the latter 63, of whom 24 passed. These percentages are certainly low, but it may be safely inferred from them that the examiners exercised considerable care in their efforts to obtain a high standard of efficiency.

The Final Qualifying Examination held by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria took place during the month of December last. I had an opportunity of hearing some of the students, and had furnished to me likewise the papers of the various subjects prescribed for the written examinations. Out of 42 candidates who entered for this examination during the year, more than 50 per cent. failed to reach the necessary standard.

For the Preliminary Examination, the Board has followed a praiseworthy course in its endeavour to raise the quality of the initial educa-

tion. The addition of the subject of English History, which history should include an intimate knowledge of the historical records and progress of our native country, should, however, commend itself to the Board. The excellence of the work done by the College should be strengthened by the knowledge that each of its graduates is not only capable of filling a high place in his profession, but also the fact that he is possessed of a good general education.

It is evident that, in each branch of pharmacy, particular care is taken by the lecturers at the College to ensure that every facility is given to the students to become fully acquainted with something more than mere essentials, and the attainment of which means so much in their future professional life.

It may not be out of place to mention that the highest commendation should be extended to the various examiners, who give not only their valuable time, but their experience and knowledge, and these without any fee or reward. I understand that the examiners of the University are paid fees for such duties, whilst the members of the Pharmacy Board act in a purely honorary capacity.

In conclusion, I note with pleasure, that extra accommodation has been provided at the College. This accommodation will give a new Council room, library, an extra lecture theatre, optical, microscopical, research, and pharmaceutical laboratories, which no doubt will prove suitable for the purposes for which they have been erected.

I have to express my thanks to the Secretary and to the examiners for the courtesy and kindness displayed to me during my official visit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. A. O'BRIEN,
Government Medical Officer.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

The President said that the report was of a very satisfactory nature. It was gratifying to know that the work of the Board as an examining body had been so appreciatively referred to. The report was ordered to be published.

Sale of Potent Drugs.

The President submitted the report of the sub-committee relative to the communication forwarded by the Chief Secretary asking for the Board's opinion as to the desirability of imposing further restrictions on the sale of potent drugs. The report set out comprehensively the results of certain investigations which had been made in Melbourne, and disclosed that the quackery evil had become greatly intensified in recent years. Evidence was also submitted pointing out the altogether inadequate protection vouchsafed to pharmacists, and a number of recommendations were made which, in the Board's opinion, would rectify the evils complained of without interfering with the legitimate traffic in well-known proprietary medicines. The Board recognised that there was no possibility of restricting to pharmacists the sale of all medicines, but had asked the Government to strengthen the present Act by suppressing the large amount of unqualified practice which was going on, and prohibiting the sale of potent drugs except through qualified channels. Mr. Towl said that he did not think the Government could disregard the Board's recommendations. Mr. Fleay moved that the report of the sub-committee be received and adopted. He thought that the work had been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and that the members of the committee were deserving of the warmest praise for the careful thought and attention they had given to the subject. Mr. Jewkes seconded the motion. He agreed with what Mr. Fleay had said. The sub-committee had viewed the subject in a broad minded manner, and had not attempted to ask for privileges which there was not the slightest possibility of securing. Mr. Buckhurst, in supporting the resolution, said that he trusted the British Medical Association would be consulted, and its support asked for. The motion was put, and carried. The President said that as soon as it was known what attitude the Government would adopt towards the proposals, it was intended to confer with the medical profession and other bodies interested.

New Regulations.

The Registrar reported that the Chief Secretary had given his approval to new Regulations under the Medical Act requiring managers of branch pharmacies and dispensaries to notify the Board on their appointment and on ceasing their employment, and requiring the owners or persons carrying on the business to forward a similar notification. A further regulation required the name of the registered chemist employed as manager of any branch pharmacy or dispensary to exhibit his name on the outside of such premises or in a conspicuous place in the window.

Regarding the proposed new Regulations under the Poisons Act, the Crown Solicitor advised that the Act gave no powers to make regulations respecting the inspection of premises where poisons were sold or offered for sale, and that if such powers were required the Act would have to be amended. He approved of the proposed Regulation giving the Board's authorised inspector or other officer power to inspect the Poisons Book which the Act required to be kept. It was resolved that the Registrar confer with the Crown Solicitor with regard to the Regulations.

Analyst's Reports.

Reports were received from the Government Medico-Legal Analyst regarding the examination of Weis' Pain Knocker, Weis' Catarrh Cure, Weis' Muco Tonic, and Weis' Female Eliminator and Muco Cough Syrup. The only one of the preparations found to contain a poison was the Muco Tonic. In two or three other cases the reports disclosed the presence of a scheduled poison. The Registrar was instructed to prosecute in the cases referred to.

Reports of Inspector.

The Inspector reported having visited Warragul and investigated certain complaints which had been made. He reported having been unsuccessful in securing evidence of any breaches

of the Poisons Act. Several other reports were received. In connection with one case, in which it was not possible to proceed under the Poisons Act, it was resolved to ask the licensing authorities to take action.

June Examinations.

Arrangements were discussed for the June Examinations. It was reported that there would be a large number of students entering for the Final Examination, and it was decided to devote two separate days to the dispensing paper, a different paper to be set for each day.

British Army Compounders.

Mr. Fleay referred to the possibility of pressure being brought to bear on the Home Society to register Army Compounders and assistants of the Apothecaries' Hall. If this were done, it would jeopardise reciprocal arrangements with other parts of the Empire. He thought it would be well to point this out to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Buckhurst endorsed the suggestion. He agreed that a strong protest from the Board might provide the Home Society with a good reason for further opposing the entry of the persons mentioned to the Register. It was resolved that a letter be written on the lines suggested.

General Business.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, that the Board agree to pay £5 a year extra rent in consideration of the College Council erecting a fire-proof strong room for the storage of documents.

The Registrar reported that he had been informed by Mr. Justice Cussen that the Consolidated Statutes would in all probability come into force on 1st September, 1915.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and the Board adjourned at 1.15 p.m.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 5th.

Present: The President, Mr. D. A. Cossar (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Francis, Gabriel, Imes, Owen, Taylor, and Pickford. Apology for non-attendance from Mr. Leete, who was absent in Sydney.

Correspondence.

To the Honorable the Premier, asking that a clause might be inserted in the Charities Bill, providing for the employment of qualified pharmacists as dispensers at hospitals and public institutions. A reply was received, stating that the suggestion would receive consideration.

To Mr. George Watkins, Brisbane, enclosing bank draft for £300, being the first instalment of the Victorian contributions to the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund. Mr. Watkins, in acknowledging the receipt of this amount, said that he had forwarded a week-end cable to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, instructing that body to utilise the Australian contributions for the relief of pharmacists in Belgium only. He thought that the matter had now been made quite clear. Approval was expressed at the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Watkins had dealt with the matter.

Mr. Norman Meyers wrote, asking whether the Optical course conducted at the College would be held during the current year. The Secretary said that the Victorian Optical Association had referred the matter to a general meeting of its members, and that it had been decided to postpone the class for a further six months. So far, only five entries had been received.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, stating that the Council noted with pleasure the change of attitude of the Society towards the name which had been associated with it for so many years, and tendering their heartiest congratulations to the members for their action in bringing about the change.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, wrote, forwarding a copy of a letter which had been sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in reference to the question of military pharmacists.

Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, endorsing the proposal to communicate with the home society in reference to the position of pharmacists in the Army Medical Service, and stating that representations had been made to the New Zealand Minister of Defence in regard to the matter.

Mr. John F. Blackburn, Hindmarsh, South Australia, wrote, applying for membership of the Society. He stated that he greatly appreciated the "Journal," which was now a real live organ, and kept him in touch with pharmaceutical news generally, and provided much other interesting reading.

Mr. W. G. Piper, expressing appreciation at his election as an honorary member of the Society, and stating that the honour was the more highly valued as it was entirely unlooked for. He would certainly regard the diploma of the Society as a valued possession.

Mr. W. J. S. Cowper, North Fitzroy, wrote, bringing under notice a suggestion made at the Northern Section of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association in regard to the Mist. Pepsini Co. cum Bismuth formula in the A.P.F. It was suggested that the colouring was unsatisfactory, and that if the requisite amount of Cochineal in powder were placed in the Liquor Bismuthi and allowed to stand, the other ingredients added, and the mixture then filtered, it would produce a product of a better colour. Mr. Cowper stated that other members suggested that Liquor Carmini should again be used as colouring matter. It was resolved to refer the letter to the Formulary Committee.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew, Perth, wrote, endorsing the action of the Council in regard to the question of Army Commissions, and stated that he would communicate with the home Society as desired. He did not think that the average Australian pharmacist realised the immense amount of good that was accomplished by the deputation to the Minister of Defence in reference to the title and certificate given to Army Dispensers.

Report of Annual Meeting.

Correspondence was read from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, in reference to a speech made by Mr. W. G. Piper, at the 58th annual meeting, which it was stated gave an entirely erroneous view of the facts. The secretary said that Mr. Piper had seen him in reference to the report, and had stated that the portion of his speech referred to was intended to be confidential, and that he had made this clear to the meeting. The president said that he did not understand this to be the case. Other members concurred in this view. The secretary said he merely mentioned the matter, because the Queensland Society desired their letters published. He did not desire to create trouble, but in justice to himself he was compelled to say that the report correctly represented what Mr. Piper said, and that he did not understand that the remarks made were to be regarded as confidential.

Election of New Member.

The following new member was balloted for and elected:—Mr. Jas. Francis Blackburn, Hindmarsh, S.A.

A.P.F.

A report was received from Mr. Leete, stating that he had interviewed Mr. H. M. Burnside in reference to the proposal made at the last Council meeting, that he might take up the work of interviewing the doctors in connection with the A.P.F. preparations. He had suggested to Mr. Burnside that he might accept an appointment as the Society's representative tentatively for the next three months, at the end of which time the Council would vote him an honorarium. Mr. Burnside had expressed his willingness to accept this proposal, which Mr. Leete recommended the Council to approve of.

On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Pickford, it was resolved that Mr. Burnside be appointed for three months in accordance with the arrangement made by Mr. Leete. It was also resolved that 200 copies of the A.P.F. be obtained from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, and that 1000 leaflets dealing with the more important formulae be printed so that Mr. Burnside might be fully equipped for his work.

In a preliminary report, received from Mr. Burnside, respecting visits paid by him to the various doctors in Port Fairy, Koroit, and Warrnambool, it was stated that in every case he had met with a very satisfactory reception, and that as the result of his work, he felt sure that A.P.F. preparations would be ordered more considerably in future. He stated that it would be well if the pharmacists in the districts referred to followed the matter up personally within a week or two.

The Society's Title.

A communication was received from the solicitor stating that there were no legal difficulties in the way of bringing about the change in the Society's title, as determined upon at the annual meeting. On the motion of Mr. Imes, seconded by Mr. Owen, it was resolved that a communication be forwarded to the Councils of the various Pharmaceutical Societies, officially bringing the proposed change under notice, and asking if there were any likelihood (not necessarily in the immediate future, but when a favourable opportunity occurred) of their Societies adopting the title "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia" (State Division).

The Secretary was instructed to point out that the suggestion made at the annual meeting was that there should be one Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, with divisions in each State, each division preserving its separate corporate entity and independence, but linked to the other divisions by means of a Federal Council, similar to the scheme of organisation recently adopted by the British Medical Association. The Council trusted that, as the proposal had an important bearing on pharmaceutical organisation in the Commonwealth, the matter would receive the earnest and serious consideration of the various Societies.

Distribution of Prizes.

The President reported that he had attended a meeting of students, at which it was resolved to proceed with the formation of an Old Collegians' Association. Mr. T. E. Turner had been elected President of the Association, and he (Mr. Cossar) had accepted the position of Vice-President. Further meetings were to be held in order to determine the rules and objects of the Association, and probably a social evening would be held in a few weeks' time. The students, he felt sure, would appreciate the Council's decision to distribute the prizes on that evening. It was resolved to leave the matter in the President's hands.

The Second Lecture-room.

A report was received from the sub-committee, stating that the equipment of the second lecture-room had now been completed. Members of the Council inspected the room, and expressed themselves as pleased with the manner in which the work had been carried out.

Report of Business and Finance Committee.

The Committee reported having met prior to the Council meeting, Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Owen, Pickford and Taylor being present. The following matters were dealt with:—

1. A recommendation was received from the Pharmacy Board in reference to providing fireproof accommodation for the storage of documents. The Board made a proposal that if the Council proceeded with the erection of a strong-room, it was prepared to increase the amount of rent paid annually. The Committee, after considering the specifications and plans which had been submitted, recommended the acceptance of the tender for the work, the price being £59 5s. It was proposed to build the strong-room under the No. 1 lecture theatre.

2. The Committee recommended that the passage-way in the new building and the floor of the lecturers' dais be covered with cocoanut matting.

3. The Committee recommended that an estimate be obtained for erecting a book-case in the recess in the new Council room.

Mr. Bailey moved that the report of the Committee be received, and the various recommenda-

tions be endorsed. He thought that the proposals would commend themselves to the members of the Council. Mr. Taylor seconded the motion.

Mr. Pickford said he specially endorsed the third recommendation of the Committee. The Council had received donations from old students of the College towards equipping the new building, and he thought that this money should be utilised. He could not think of anything more appropriate than the instalment of a handsome book-case in keeping with the other furniture in the room as a memento of the donations which had been received.

The motion adopting the report of the Committee was carried.

General Business.

It was decided to vote a small amount to an applicant for assistance from the Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Bailey moved that the following new book be added to the library, on the recommendation of the lecturer in chemistry:—"Fatty Foods," by Bolton and Reviss.

Mr. Turner forwarded for the museum some cotton-pods, which had been secured by Lieutenant Couve, a student of the College, whilst sheltering from the Turks in the vicinity of the Suez Canal. It was resolved that the specimens be placed in the museum, with a suitable inscription.

Mr. Pickford said that he desired to have discussed at the next meeting the question of arranging for an annual competitive examination in dispensing and the making of galenicals by registered apprentices. He thought that if the Council offered a prize for the best work done by apprentices during the year, it would act as an incentive to apprentices, and would be productive of good results. Mr. Bailey said that he fully endorsed the suggestion. The medal competition in South Australia had been very successful, and he thought that if the Lectorial Board drafted a scheme, and submitted it to the next meeting, it would facilitate the Council in discussing the matter. It was decided to ask the Lectorial Board to act as suggested.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement, and after other business being dealt with, the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Formation of New Section.

The first monthly meeting of the South Melbourne, Albert Park, and Port Melbourne Section of the M.C.A., was held at the Golden Gate Hotel, Clarendon-street, South Melbourne, on Monday evening, May 10th, at 8.30 o'clock.

Present: Messrs. Mowat, Watson, Henshall, Craven, Darken, Nicholson, Cruickshank, Cowper (Fitzroy), Bartleman (President M.C.A.), Peters (Hon. Gen. Sec. M.C.A.), and the Misses Hope and Brown.

Apology from Mr. Imes, who had influenza.

Mr. Bartleman, in opening the meeting, said that members had received notice of this meeting, and he was glad to see so many present. The object was, of course, to get the section formed in this part of the district, which was the only one where pharmacists did not meet at regular monthly meetings.

Mr. Bartleman explained all the advantages that accrued from these meetings, and social gatherings, and that other sections now knew this from actual experience. A lot of work had been put into the movement during the last two years, and success had met them, and there was no reason why this should not continue, so that the pharmacists of the metropolitan area would later on be one solid united family.

Mr. Peters said that it gave him much pleasure to see a new section about to be formed in this district. The sections so far formed had done some excellent work, which was solely in the interests of the craft. In his experience so far he found that often one chemist would have a "grievance" against a brother chemist. He had been asked to investigate, and without exception almost he had usually found this little "grievance" to be just a misunderstanding.

For the M.C. Association to be a great success it would only be possible by united action. For one section to stand out altogether would ultimately cause disorganisation, and all the work put in so far would be in vain. He had with him a copy of the last "C. and D.," and he recommended members to read the editorial article in same.

Election of Members.—Mr. Craven nominated Mr. Mowat for President. Mr. Mowat regretted that, on account of ill-health, it would be impossible to accept.

Mr. Watson nominated Mr. Craven. This was seconded by Mr. Mowat.

On the motion being put, this was carried, and Mr. Craven was declared elected.

Mr. Craven then took the chair.

Vice-President.—Mr. Henshall nominated Mr. Darken. This was seconded by Miss Hope. Declared elected.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. Watson moved that Miss Hope be appointed. Miss Hope said that she very much regretted that she could not possibly accept.

Mr. Craven nominated Mr. Henshall as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and at the same time as Delegate to the Central Committee. Seconded by Mr. Nicholson. Carried. Mr. Henshall said he would be pleased to accept it. Mr. Henshall was declared elected.

The amount of 5s. was collected by the Hon. Gen. Sec. for 10 booklets of the Rules of the Association, and all members present paid their first subscription of 5s. each to the Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Craven passed a vote of thanks to the President and Gen. Secretary of the Association for what they had done, and this ended the meeting.

Central Committee.

The twenty-first meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, on Wednesday, May 12th, at 10 a.m.

Present—Messrs. Bartleman (in the chair), Hislop, Henshall, Sutcliffe, Hill, Lee, C. J.

Sayle and the Secretary. Apology from Mr Vale and Mr. Cowper.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr Lee said he had much pleasure in introducing Mr. Hislop, the South Suburban Delegate, and the chairman had much pleasure in introducing Mr. Hershal, the new South Melbourne Section delegate. Both gentlemen briefly responded.

Correspondence—Inward and outward was read and confirmed.

The petition forms were out for signatures, and the question had arisen: Can a chemist who has three pharmacies in three municipal districts have three votes?

Mr. Butchers was called in, and his answer to the question was in the affirmative. The petition was so worded that it was a vote of the majority of 'shops' in the municipal districts, and not the number of chemists. The schedule also referred to "shops" and not to chemists. The Town Clerk of the municipal district had a register of the number of shops, and the petition would be based on this register.

The chairman had much pleasure in announcing that a Section had been formed within the last three days in the South Melbourne, Albert Park, and Port Melbourne districts, at which he himself had been present, also the Hon. General Secretary and Mr. Cowper.

Delegate's Reports—Mr Hislop, of the South Suburban Section, pointed out that all chemists were not honourably carrying out the "Antimsulph" mark. He said he had proof of a prescription marked 3s. being dispensed by another chemist for 2s. 6d., and when a remark was passed by the customer, the chemist told the customer that chemists in that district were a "dear" lot. Mr. Hislop personally thought that 2s. 6d. should have been the correct charge, but as it had been previously marked 3s., he was in honour bound to charge 3s. for same. Mr. Hislop said that this sort of thing was most unfair.

Mr Lee thought that the only solution was to appoint a suitable man who would be continually on the look-out, and whose duty it would be to only call on chemists in the interests of the Association.

Mr. Hislop thought that individual members could do a lot in this way for a start.

The Secretary took the opportunity of referring to the leading article in the last issue of the "T and D". There was no time to read it all, so he read the "summing up" of the article. He hoped that the different sections would carefully consider the question. A code of ethics was wanted which would be faithfully observed by every chemist.

Mr Lee further brought up a matter of prices on articles sold only by retail chemists, which was discussed by the South Suburban Section.

For the following articles the prices to be the same as 1st July, 1914, M.C.V. List—Powell's Balsam, Vapo-cresolene, Rough on Rats, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Geraudel's Pastilles, Bynin Amara, Mum Co. Tablolds, Chamberlain's Colic Remedy, Cougreave's Elixir, Crosby's Elixir, Humrod's Asthma Cure.

The prices agreed for others to be as follows:—

Scott's Asthma Cure, 2/6.
Vane-Cresolene Lamps, 8/6.
Grossmith's Cigarettes, 2/6.
Easton's Tablolds, 1/2 drm., 1/- (25), 2/6 (100).
Bostock's Tablolds, 1 drm., 1/6 (25), 3/6 (100).
Aspirin Tablets, 1/6 (25), 5/6 (100).
C.D. Chlorodyne, 1/3 and 3/-.
Cure Killer, 1/6 and 3/-.
Fellow's Syrup, 4/- and 6/-.
Joyce's Expectorant, 2/6 and 4/6.
Joy's Cigarettes, 3/6.

Mr Sayle reported from the City Section that they had agreed on 1/3 for Colgate's shaving stick, with a minimum of 1/1. This ended the meeting.

V. L. J. Peters,
Hon. General Sec.

City Section.

The monthly meeting of the City Section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston-street, on Wednesday evening, May 12th, 1915, at 8.30 p.m.

Present—Messrs. White (in the chair), Francis, Towl, Gulliver, Wasley, Lock, Poulton, Pleasance, Attwood, Champion, Owen and Sayle.

Apology from Messrs Murphy and Peters. The latter was on his way to the meeting, but through a breakdown on the railway could not get in.

Accounts for Payment—Morris and Walker, printing "Spirol" labels, £2/10/-. Moved by Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Owen, that this be passed.

Several difficulties over the pricing of prescriptions were discussed. Mr. Owen moved that B.W. and Co. Tabloids of Cascara be sold as follows:—2 gr. be 9d.; 3 gr. be 1/-; 5 gr. be 1/3. Seconded by Mr Sayle. Lost: 6 votes against 4.

Mr Sayle moved that Colgate's Shaving Stick be generally sold for 1/3, and with a minimum price of 1/1. Mr. Lock seconded. Carried.

Mr Lock moved that J. and J.'s Kidney Plasters be sold for 1/3. Seconded by Mr. Attwood. Carried.

Mr. Wasley warned members that there were some sneak thieves operating among the chemists, and that they should be on their guard.

V. L. J. Peters, Hon. Sec.

Queensland.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland has sent out a second circular as follows:—Dear Sir,—A subscriber writes: *"Omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae."* "I enclose a cheque for the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund as I promised. The Belgian rose is withered and shrunken, but we hope it will arise again from its ashes and shed its sweet perfume in the brave Netherlands over a free land whose people have lost none of their fighting qualities since mighty Caesar marched through Gaul twenty centuries ago.

And how they have sacrificed! But I am reminded that the Lord God of Recompenses shall surely requite." Meanwhile our confreres are starving. We appeal again to your charity, especially to those who have not already subscribed. We have already cabled £100 from Queensland and we are making a special effort to prove that Queensland pharmacists are as sympathetic with their brothers in distress as those of the other States. Therefore remit soon. I am, yours faithfully,

R. C. COWLEY, Secretary.

Factories and Shops Act.

In consequence of complaints received from Townsville that certain exempted shops were exposing for sale chemists' goods after the hours fixed upon by chemists for closing their shops, representations were made by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to the Department of Labour, whereby a new interpretation of the act and its regulations has been arrived at, which is all that chemists can desire. Chemists throughout the State will benefit by the new reading.

Circular to Medical Men.

At the suggestion of Mr. G. J. Mackay, the Council of the Society have issued a card circular to medical men, which embraces a tabulated list of trade names with their synonyms, a list of articles of which there is likely to be a shortage in the near future, and some concise notes on prominent A.P.F. preparations. We note that the synonym "Citrotropin" has been coined for Helmitol in the list.

Brisbane Chemists' Assistants' Wages Board.

The office of the Industrial Peace Registrar has notified that Messrs. G. J. Mackay and G. W. Ward have been nominated masters' representatives on the Board, but no nominations have been received from the assistants. In the ordinary course the Minister for Labour will nominate representatives on the Board when one or other side fail to do so. Probably Messrs. Simpson and Mitford, the former representatives, will be nominated to fill the vacancies. The failure on the part of the assistants to interest themselves in Wages Board matters gives food for thought, considering that the Board has only been in existence a few years. At the time of its formation the leaders of the assistants were most insistent on forming a Wages Board, and it was through their direct appeal to the Minister that they secured it in opposition to a majority of assistants, who had previously negatived it. The Board has outlived its usefulness, and it is questionable if it has ever been productive of much advantage other than might have been secured to the assistants without it. When demand for workers exceed supply, such as is the case at present, a Wages Board is unnecessary. Where the reverse is the case, perhaps it is of some service. The present award needs amending in more than one respect.

Pharmaceutical Council Election.

The four retiring councillors are: Messrs. A. B. Chater, T. F. Hall, Robert Lenehan, and Geo. Watkins. Nomination papers have been issued by the returning officer, Mr. C. Ridgley. There were no elections in 1913 and 1914; indeed it is difficult to get men to fill the vacancies. Most of the Queensland towns are too far away to send representatives.

Co-opting a Councillor.

Mr. T. M. Rutter has been co-opted to fill the seat of his brother, Mr. Reg. C. Rutter, who is at present on active military service.

Changing a Society's Name.

The proposed alteration in the name of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia has been regarded among the chemists of Queensland as a graceful acknowledgment of the equality of claims of other societies. It is recognised that all the other States are indebted to Victoria for the efficient lead she gave to matters pharmaceutical, and they are satisfied that while still occupying a leading position she will extend every courtesy to the other States who have more recently entered the field of pharmaceutical politics.

Pharmacists and Military Rank.

Readers of the *A.J.P.* in Queensland were amazed at the attack made by Mr. Piper at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, reported in the last issue, on the Council of the Queensland Society, and particularly its president, Mr. J. W. Case. Those who are cognisant of the various phases of the agitation brand Mr. Piper's remarks as incorrect and most indiscreet, and he has been asked to withdraw them. Moreover, they are calculated to bring discredit on the work of the different bodies who have laboured for official recognition of pharmacists.

Visitors to Brisbane.

Among those who visited Brisbane during the month are Messrs. St. Vincent Jubb, Toowoomba; A. E. Brand, Childers; T. E. Crozier, Toowoomba; Wm. Davies, Winton; J. O'Neil, Kingaroy.

Military Recruits.

Mr. J. Lloyd Simmonds, son of Mr. F. W. Simmonds, of Toowong, lately with Mr. G. J. Page, of Bundaberg, and Mr. Crofts, son of Mr. A. Crofts, of Nanbour; Mr. J. Cornock, lately with Messrs. McGuffie and Co., Brisbane, have joined the A.A.M.C., and are in training in the Enoggera camp. Mr. Simmonds was a student in the College of Pharmacy during the session of 1913, and successfully negotiated the Final at the end of the year; Mr. Crofts is unqualified; Mr. Cornock is a chemist and druggist of Great Britain. He had several years' experience in

Parks and has been for three years in the service of Messrs. McGuth and Co., of Brisbane.

Looking for Businesses.

At present there are several chemists in Brisbane who are anxious to secure suitable pharmacies.

Sale of a Toowoomba Business.

The business which until recently was conducted by Messrs. Thornley and Fingle has been purchased by Mr. J. C. Ramsay, a Victorian chemist, who represented Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. for many years in Queensland. Mr. Fingle will remain in the business for the next few months. Mr. Thornley will go south almost immediately.

New Pharmacy.

Mr. T. F. Crozier is about to open a new pharmacy in Toowoomba. This town appears to be a happy hunting ground for chemists.

A new pharmacy is about to be opened in Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.

Exodus of Medical Men.

The call for doctors on the part of the military authorities in London has been largely responded to from Queensland. Those who are left will have no need to complain of want of clients.

Personal.

The Townsville papers announce the engagement of Mr. V. G. Nicholls, of the F.S. Dispensary, to Miss Josephine Treacy, of that town.

The Brisbane papers announce the engagement of Mr. J. Lloyd Simmonds (sergeant compounder), son of Mr. F. W. Simmonds, chemist, Toowong, to Miss Dorothy Graham Dawson, second daughter of Mr. J. G. Dawson, Bundaberg.

Mr. V. O'Drane, who has been having experience in New South Wales, has returned to Brisbane.

Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville, has passed through on his way to Sydney, where his family will remain for some months.

Mr. G. F. Haenke has returned to Brisbane after his honeymoon, during which he visited Melbourne.

Mr. T. F. Luddy also joined the ranks of Benedicts during the month. He was married to Miss Smith.

Trade in Queensland.

Since last month's report rain has fallen in most coastal districts and has extended in certain districts fairly far west. At the time of writing rain is falling in Brisbane, and there are indications that there is much more to fall. Central Queensland has not received its due share, but in the north there has been fair rainfall. As we are essentially an optimistic people, the sight of rain rapidly affects our capacity for work. It is difficult to credit the effect the rain has on interesting the purse strings. Chemists' business has improved wonderfully. Influenza and dengue are fairly prevalent, especially in the north so that on the whole business has smartly recovered since my last report on the usual level. Reports from the western districts are not so good. I am glad to report that the Darling Downs has participated to some extent in the beneficial rains which will materially affect the wheat crop. Grasses should benefit in a like measure, especially since the rain has been followed up by warm, steamy sunshine. What is most looked for is a reduction in the high price of butter and milk, which ought to follow the present favourable conditions.

Assistants.

For some months a shortage has been reported owing to withdrawals of men from business for military purposes. Owing to various reasons, particularly the incidence of mild drought conditions, several masters have not added to their staff to replace those who have enlisted for active service. At present there are several men either out of employment, or who would like a change. Such a state of affairs has not existed for some time in Queensland.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Farewell to the Troops.

Red, White and Blue Jelly (500 pints) figured largely in a farewell dinner to 1700 troops given at the Exhibition Building. The colouring matter for the Blue Jelly was provided by Mr. L. R. Scammell, of Messrs. F. H. Faulding and Co.

Poisoning Cases.

Two more cases of poisoning have occurred during the month, and both by spirits of salts. In the first case, a woman named Rankin was admitted to the Adelaide Hospital suffering from the effects of spirits of salts poisoning. She was conscious at the time of her admission, and her condition was not considered serious. In the second case, a man named Samuel Gully, residing at South Terrace, Adelaide, also poisoned himself with spirits of salts. The Coroner found that the deceased had come to his death from poison self administered.

The Society's Room.

We are pleased to note that the Retail Defence Association has decided to make use of this room, also the Assistants' Association. This is as it should be, as all these bodies were formed for the purposes of bettering pharmacy. In meeting in the same room the members will be

drawn closer together, and will be brought constantly into contact with their fellow pharmacists. The Assistants' Association is to be congratulated on this move. The members will have the advantage of seeing things of interest to them, which would not otherwise be the case. Moreover, they have a sterling friend in the Acting Secretary (Mr. T. M. Young), who is ready at all times to help them.

Pharmacists and the War.

Chemists, their assistants, and apprentices continue to join the Expeditionary Forces. Mr. Percy Magarey, Managing Director of Birk's, Chemists, Ltd., has been appointed Sergeant Compounder in the Third General Hospital, which will shortly leave for the front. He is at present in Sydney.

Mr. Methereal, of Moonta, is in camp at Mitcham, and expects to get marching orders shortly.

Several assistants, after a meeting of their Association on Thursday, suggested going to the front, and four of the number have carried out that intention.

Mr. Fox, of Malvern, and Mr. Gryst, of Semaphore, have each lost an apprentice, who have gone into camp.

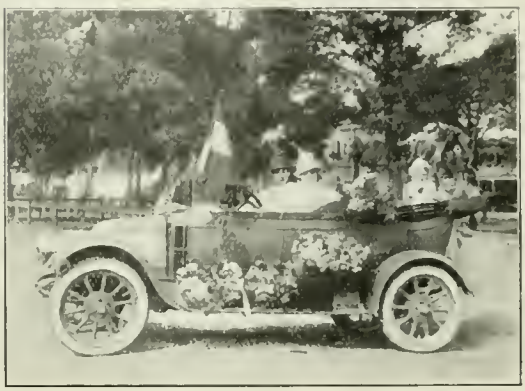
Mrs. E. H. S. Coombe is taking a keen interest in the soldiers, and arranged for a collection to be taken up by a tiny nurse in charge of a motor ambulance drawn by a Pomeranian dog.

Food and Drugs Act.

A general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society and Retail Defence Association was held during the month to consider the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. The President of the Society, Mr. W. H. Porter, presided over a meeting of seventeen (where were all the rest?). The President, in his opening remarks, said the meeting had been called by the joint associations because it was felt that every chemist should have an opportunity of expressing his views, and that it should not be left to the few, who, however willing they might be to undertake the work, were not in a position to know the exact feelings of every individual member. For these reasons the meeting had been convened, so that no chemist could say that he was unaware of what had been done. He then called on the President of the Pharmacy Board to give an outline of his interview with the Acting Chairman of the Central Board of Health (Dr. Hill). In doing so, Mr. Gryst said that the Acting Chairman of the Central Board of Health had assured him that any reasonable recommendation made by the Pharmacy Board would have the full and careful consideration of his department. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. Fox, that in the interest and for the safety of the public it was strongly desirable that a duly qualified pharmacist should have a seat on the Board of Health, and that representations be made to the proper quarters with that end in view. The motion was carried unanimously.

Only seventeen attended the meeting, and ten of these were officially connected with pharmacy. This is very discouraging to those who have the best interest of pharmacy at heart.

Mrs. E. H. S. Coombs, wife of Mr. Coombs, chemist, Hindmarsh, has been very successful in collecting funds for the Red Cross and Belgian relief movements in South Australia. The above picture shows Mrs. Coombs in her husband's car.



A complete miniature military ambulance occupied the rear portion of the car. The dainty little nurse with her Pomeranian dog doubtless greatly assisted in drawing contributions from the pockets of the people for a deserving cause.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on April 15.

Present: Mr. Rushton (in the chair) and Messrs. Weaver, Drake, Sidwell, and Gould.

Correspondence.—M. J. Clarke wrote, stating that Septimus Smith had left St. Mary's before the hearing of the case against him. Mr. R. Rushton was authorised to see Mr. Clarke on the subject.

Dr. Harrison, of St. Mary's, wrote, in connection with the firm of Toplis and Rushton, having left an unqualified man in charge at Zeehan. Secretary to reply that since the Board had been in existence there had been no such firm.

Letter from W. A. Clayton, re examinations. Secretary reported that reply had been sent.

Registration.—Walter Hugh Robb, of Great Britain, applied for registration. As no certificate had been sent with the application, registration was held over, and Mr. Drake and the President were instructed to see the certificate, when registration could be effected.

Reciprocity.—Letter read from the Registrar of the South Australian Board on the question of Reciprocity. On the motion of Mr. Drake,

seconded by Mr Sidwell, and carried unanimously by the meeting, it was resolved that "This Board should recognise South Australia on the same lines as the other States"; also that a letter be written to South Australia expressing the satisfaction of the Board in the matter, and enclosing a draft copy of our agreement with Victoria for their perusal.

Defecture.—Secretary presented indenture of D. R. Findley to R. L. Johnston, of Devonport, which, being found in order, were approved and ordered to be registered.

Ladies' College of Health.—Resolved that Dr. Mackintosh's attention be called to law case in connection with Ladies' College of Health, reported on in the March number of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," and that he be asked to take any steps he considers necessary. (Mr. Rischbieth did not participate in this motion, and objected to the proposed step being taken.)

Aspirin Tablets.—Resolved that the President instruct Mr. Page to take proceedings against Fennents for selling Aspirin Tablets.

Belgian Relief.—Secretary reported that the Fund for the Relief of Distressed Belgian Pharmacists amounted to £30 8s. 0d., £35 7s. 0d. of which had been forwarded to Mr. Geo. Watkins, of Brisbane.

Finance.—Accounts amounting to £5 4s. 0d. were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Peculiar Registration Case.

Mr. Justice Dobbie tried an action in the Supreme Court of Tasmania on April 15, 1915, in which Dr. C. H. Smith-Hozier sought to recover from Dr. E. J. Crouch, Secretary to the Medical Council of Tasmania, the sum of £200 as compensation for alleged neglect of duty and for obstructing him and refusing him registration in Tasmania for several months. The evidence was given on April 15 and 16, and on April 29, 1915. His Honour delivered a reserved judgment.

The facts of the case appear to have been as follows:—

Dr. Smith-Hozier holds the diploma of F.R.C.S.I. He had practised in New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. On coming to Tasmania, he negotiated for the purchase of a practice in Devonport. On September 28, 1914, he forwarded to defendant an application for registration, which was not acknowledged, as Dr. Crouch was under the belief that the plaintiff was not in Tasmania at the time. On October 13 plaintiff wrote again, enclosing the certificate of his registration in Great Britain and Ireland and a remittance for £3 3s. as registration fee. This communication was acknowledged on November 14. Plaintiff contended that he wrote numerous times, asking for the registration to be effected, but without result, while the defendant stated that at least six or eight of the letters said to have been written by plaintiff failed to reach him. The first communication he received from Dr. Crouch was a telegram, which plaintiff did not understand. On November 16 he was informed that it would be necessary for him to produce his diploma. He then asked to be registered in Launceston, and was referred to Dr. Hogg. Dr. Hogg called a meeting of the Medical Council for November 26. At this meeting he explained that his diploma had been sent to Dr. Crouch ten days before, but he produced the receipt for the registration fee paid in Great Britain, and some testimonials. It was resolved to register his name, provided that the diploma was found to be in order. After some correspondence in regard to the absence of plaintiff's name in the British Register, he was informed that the Council had the matter under consideration. He had not received any official notice that he had been registered. His name appeared in the Government *Gazette* published on December 15, 1914, *i.e.*, eleven weeks after his first application. He complained of the discourteous and unprofessional manner in which he had been treated, and stated that he was unable to learn what was required of him for the purpose of registration. The first year he had practised in Victoria he made £713 in cash, and in the three practices he had been in during the course of four years he averaged £2000 per annum. He had started in practice in Devonport.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Dobbie said that there was no evidence of defendant having abused his office. Defendant could not be sued as a member of the Medical Council. The whole Council should have been sued. His Honour stated that plaintiff's admission that his diplomas were in his trunk proved that he regarded registration as a mere formality. That was not the object of the law. Plaintiff had disclosed a want of knowledge of his proper duty, and the delay complained of was his own fault and not the fault of anybody else. His Honour would have experienced great difficulty in assessing any damages, had he found for the plaintiff, as there was no evidence of a failure to earn fees as a result of the delay in registration. He entered a verdict for the defendant.

Prosecution under Pharmacy Act.

A Doctor's Dispensary.

At the Police Court, Fingal, on May 1, an important case was heard under the Pharmacy Act, when an information was heard against Septimus Smith "that he, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist, did on March 8, 1915, carry on the business of a chemist and druggist at St. Mary's by keeping an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions." The bench was occupied by Messrs. John McKenzie (Warden), R. J. Viney, and N. W. Murray, J.P. Mr. M. J. Clarke appeared for the prosecution, and defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was not represented by counsel.

Dr. W. A. Harrison, of St. Mary's, asked permission to help defendant conduct his case. Defendant was his agent, and employed by him to run the business known as the St. Mary's Pharmacy.

Mr. Clarke said the request was an unusual one, but as defendant was not represented by counsel, he had no objection to his receiving assistance from Dr. Harrison, but the matter was in the discretion of the bench.

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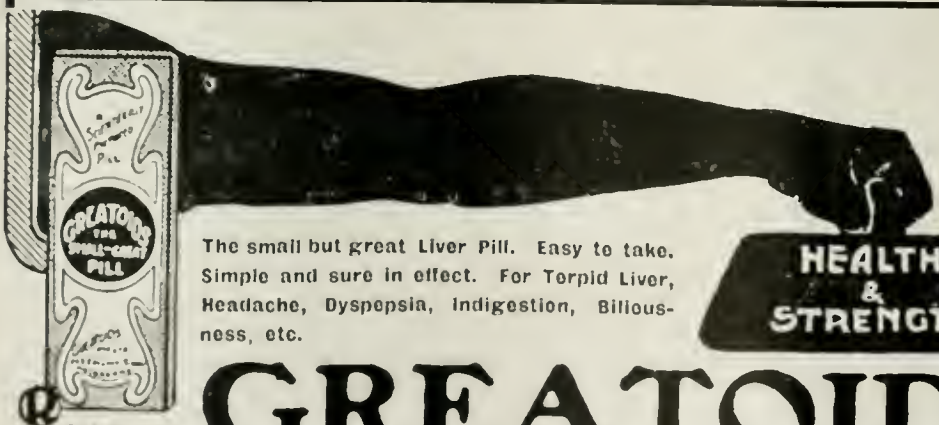

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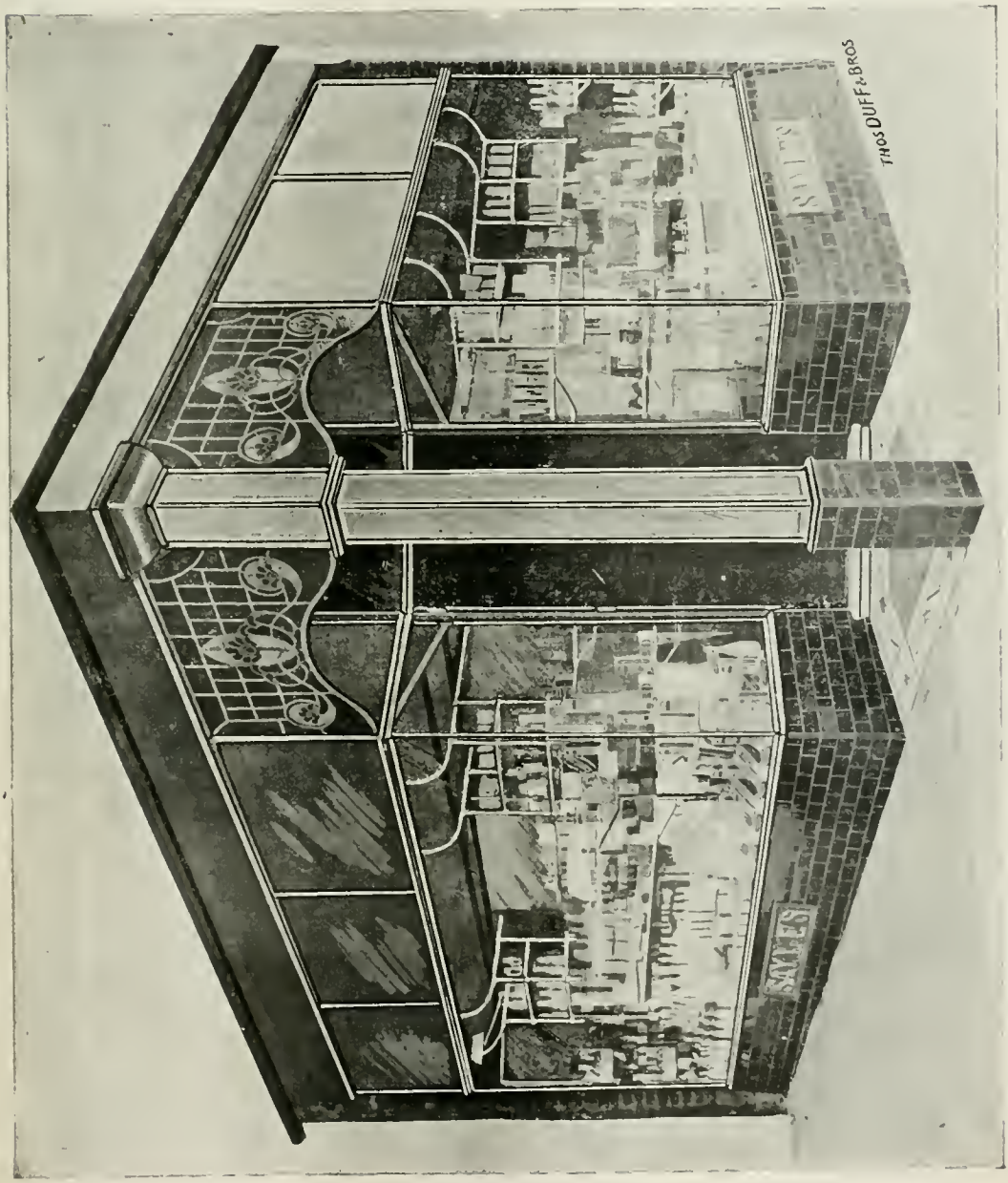

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The bench characterised the procedure as being very unusual, but they would allow it in this case.

Evidence was given by Trooper Telford that on the date named he presented a prescription written by Dr. Maskell, of Hobart, to defendant at the St. Mary's Pharmacy, and it was compounded by defendant, who charged him 3s. for it. Witness also purchased some oil of juniper and rhubarb root.

Dr. Deane deposed that he had compared the contents of the bottle of medicine supplied by defendant and found that the contents represented the prescription.

Dr. Harrison said that defendant was his agent, he (Harrison) being the owner of the pharmacy, and all defendant had done was by his authority, and in accordance with his rights as a medical practitioner. He contended that the Pharmacy Act, in enabling the Pharmacy Board to refuse registration to defendant, was unconstitutional.

The defendant gave evidence stating that he worked for Dr. Harrison. Witness did not own the shop, and had no interest in it. He was merely an employee on a weekly salary, with a share of the profits. He was formerly dispenser at the Launceston U.F.S. Dispensary. In St. Mary's he dispensed about one outside doctor's prescription in three weeks, all other prescriptions being Dr. Harrison's. He never attempted to force people to go to Dr. Harrison for another prescription when they produced one from an outside doctor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke, defendant admitted that he made up the bottle of medicine and gave it to Trooper Telford. He was working for Dr. Harrison at St. Mary's. Defendant had applied for registration in Tasmania, but had been refused on the ground that he did not possess certificates for the final and qualifying examinations in New South Wales. He was working for Dr. Harrison when he applied and was refused, and he continued dispensing notwithstanding. He carried on the work of a chemist and druggist in the shop as fully as if he were registered.

Dr. Harrison, on being sworn, said he was the sole owner of the business. Smith was merely his agent. Smith had authority from him to sell medicine and drugs as his agent, and to compound and dispense prescriptions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke: Smith had authority to compound or dispense the prescription of any medical man without any reference to him (Dr. Harrison). Smith had done so in the present case, and ordered most of the goods for the pharmacy without any reference to him. For all that Smith did he (Dr. Harrison) was responsible, as he (Dr. Harrison) took all the responsibility.

Mr. Clarke: I am glad to hear that.

This closed the evidence. Dr. Harrison contended that under section 27 of the Pharmacy Act medical men could not be deprived of their rights and privileges. Under section 40 of the Act medical men were entitled to vend medicines and drugs.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that medical men could charge for medicines supplied, but had no privilege to charge for medicines which they did not prescribe or supply. In this case the prescription of a Hobart doctor had been made up at the pharmacy by defendant without any reference to Dr. Harrison whatever, and there was nothing in any Pharmacy Act which enabled such a thing to be done.

The bench, after a short consultation, held the charge proved, and fined defendant £5, with £5 5s. counsel's fee, £1 13s. witness's expenses, and 12s. court costs, a total of £12 5s. 6d., in default one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Clarke (to Dr. Harrison): You will fix this up, doctor.

Dr. Harrison: Not by any means.

Mr. Clarke: I understand you said you took all responsibility for what Smith had done.

Dr. Harrison: But this is wholly different. I take no financial responsibility.

The bench allowed defendant a week in which to pay the fine.

Legal.

Alleged Indecent Assault by a Chemist.

A peculiar case occupied the attention of the Maldon police court on May 3, 10 and 14, when Detective Britt proceeded against Jas. G. Rewell and James Young Allan, pharmacists, on a charge of having unlawfully and indecently assaulted Dorothy Meredith Joy, of Dunolly, at Maldon, on 4th February last.

Mr. Freeman, assistant Crown solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Thwaites appeared on behalf of Rewell, and Mr. Cornish for defendant Allan.

It was decided to hear the two cases together, although it was pointed out by counsel that a lot of the facts did not relate to both parties.

Mr. Freeman briefly outlined the facts of the case, and said that on the law, although the girl consented to be examined, such permission was obtained by fraud by the defendant Allan falsely pretending to be "Dr. Green," and as Rewell was present at the time, if it were proved that Allan was a chemist and not a doctor, they would be guilty of indecent assault.

Dorothy Joy said that she was a single woman, residing with her father at Dunolly. She had misconducted herself with Rewell, who, on being informed of her condition, said he had arranged for her to see a doctor at Maldon. The two motored to a house in Maldon, where witness was introduced to "Dr. Green," who she subsequently indentified as the defendant Allan. Witness continued—"The 'doctor' said—'Garnet has told me of your trouble, and brought you here to be examined.' Garnet was standing in the passage with the door open. 'Dr. Green' said—'Are you willing to undergo an operation?' and I replied 'No.' I called Rewell and asked him if he intended to marry me, and he said 'No.' I then said that if that is the case, I'll be examined. Garnet then went out to another room, and 'Dr. Green' told me to go into the bedroom opposite and loosen my clothes. 'Dr. Green' came into the room and used an instrument on me, which I did not see. I felt faint

Afterwards, and the 'doctor' asked Rewell to get a glass of water, which he did, and it was handed to me by Dr. Green, who said he could not do anything [illegible]. He gave me a bottle of medicine, bottle of lysol, some wadding and glass syringe (produced) which I identify, and instructions how to use them. 'Dr. Green' left before me, as he said he had another case to attend to. It was then about quarter to nine; I never saw anyone else except 'Dr. Green' and Garnet, but heard a baby crying. Garnet wrapped the articles up in a newspaper and took them home. After leaving the house I walked to the car and was taken back to Dunolly. Rewell said he would send the medicine up in the morning, and told me to be a good kid and do as the [illegible] but he corrected himself and said the 'doctor' told me. Rewell also told me it would cost £50—£30 for 'Dr. Green' and £20 for the motor."

Cross examined, witness admitted previously having taken steel pills and Condy's Crystals to bring on a miscarriage.

Charles A. E. Price, Govt. medico-legal analyst, said he had received the articles produced from Constable Myers on 19th March; the No. 1 bottle contained about 8ozs. dark brownish liquid, acid reaction, bitter taste, which was submitted for analysis to discover certain drugs, with a negative result; the second bottle contained about 1oz. dark brownish liquid used in the treatment of skin diseases, and when diluted was used for syringing and was slightly antiseptic; the glass syringe had not been used; the medicine if taken in doses as recommended would do no harm to a normal individual and if suffering from liver trouble might do good; a pharmaceutical chemist would sell such drugs.

Evidence by Detective Patrick William Britt closed the evidence for the Crown.

Mr. Freeman said the charge was taken under Section 12 of the Crimes Act. He quoted a number of cases to prove that the offence constituted indecent assault.

After Counsel for defendants had addressed the Court at length, the Bench announced that a *prima facie* case had not been made out, and the accused were discharged. The P.M. remarked that the Crown could take further action if deemed desirable.

College Notes.

Old Pharmacy Collegians' Association.

A meeting of past and present students of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy was held in the College Rooms, on May 3, at 9 p.m.

Mr. D. A. Cossar, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, occupied the chair. There was an attendance of twenty.

Mr. Turner congratulated Mr. Cossar on his election as President of the Society. He was pleased to see old students of the College taking a prominent part in its management. Mr. Cossar briefly responded, and expressed his appreciation of the good wishes extended to him.

Mr. Turner [illegible] that in his opinion the principal [illegible] was to promote good fellowship [illegible] present students of the College. Under the [illegible] the Association would control [illegible] functions, which would include the annual [illegible] dance, conversazione, hockey excursion, etc. Another function would be to engender any grievance, real or otherwise, of the student, and to voice the opinion of the students, past and present, in matters relating to the [illegible] of the College staff. Industrial matters might be discussed, and unqualified assistants could be urged to qualify by taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Pharmaceutical Society. A fund could be started to help those in need of monetary assistance. These several headings would give the Association some ground to work on. He therefore had much pleasure in proposing that "This meeting endorses the proposal to establish an Old Collegians' Association of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy." The motion was seconded by Mr. A. S. Eick, and carried unanimously. Mr. Turner then gave an outline of the proposed rules of the Association, viz.:—(1) Membership to consist of persons who had attended the complete course at the College, and were therefore duly accredited students. (2) The Committee to have the power to elect honorary members. (3) The subscription to be as low as possible. It was decided to refer the question of the drafting of the rules to a committee, to report to a later meeting. The election of office-bearers then took place. The following members were nominated and duly elected:—President, Mr. T. E. Turner; Vice-President, Mr. D. A. Cossar; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. Pleasance; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. C. McClelland; Committee, Messrs. T. A. H. Ready and J. G. Fitzpatrick, and the Misses McLaughlin and Craig. The annual subscription was fixed at 5s. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. McClelland subsequently intimated that he would not be able to carry out the duties of secretary, and Mr. T. A. H. Ready was elected to fill the position. Miss Craig also declined the honor from pressure of work. There are, therefore, two vacancies on the committee.

A further general meeting was held on May 17th, to consider the proposed rules. There was a good attendance, and the rules were adopted, and will be distributed in printed form to members and intending members shortly.

P.A.T.A.

VICTORIA.

A meeting of the Council of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria was held at 50 William-street on Friday, April 30, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: Messrs. McRoberts (in the chair), May, Tripp, Carr, Chilshire, Wood and Wasley.

Apologies from Messrs. Bartleman and Sayle.

The Chairman welcomed the two new members on the Council.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported on a number of cutting cases, which had been dealt with. He explained that he had had a personal interview with each member of the Victorian Merchants' Association, with the exception of one firm. They were all in favour of the movement, and as they expressed their willingness to meet in conference, it was decided that a meeting be arranged between the members of the Victorian Merchants' Association and the members of the Council of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria. Some of the leading retail grocers had also expressed their willingness to support the movement. Mr. Redmond, a large grocer, had already shown his practical sympathy by publishing in his patent medicine list, only P.A.T.A. prices for P.A.T.A. goods.

Issue of Supplementary List.—As there were such a few alterations and additions in hand up to the present, it was decided to withhold this for some time.

Election of Members.—Messrs. Scholz and Son, of Nuriootpa, S.A., and Mr. D. J. B. Tait, of Melbourne, were elected as members.

New Line Accepted for Listing.—Scholz's Liniment, No. 1, 22s. 6d. per doz., minimum retail price 2s. 6d.; Scholz's Liniment, No. 2, 36s. per doz., minimum retail price 4s.; Scholz's Ointment, 18s. per doz., minimum retail price 2s.

Accounts to the amount of £31 18s. 4d. were passed for payment, leaving a credit balance of £56 9s. 9d.

The Proposed Anti-Trust Bill.—It was moved and seconded that the Secretary write to Mr. Zions, in Sydney, in regard to this matter, asking his advice on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Garrick, at the last annual meeting of the P.A.T.A., it was decided to get the services of a suitable man to canvass among chemists for new subscribers to the P.A.T.A.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting was held at the offices of the P.A.T.A., 50 William-street, on May 14, between the Wholesalers' Section of the P.A.T.A., and members of the Victorian Merchants' Association.

There were present: Mr. Jack (Messrs. Peterson and Co.), Mr. Moyes (Messrs. John Connell and Co.), Mr. Guerin (Messrs. Henry Berry and Co.), Mr. Price (Messrs. Price, Griffiths and Co.), Mr. Price, Jnr. (Messrs. Groves, McVitty and Co.), Mr. McRoberts (Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury), Mr. Wood (Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.), Mr. Fripp (Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.), and the Secretary.

There was an apology from Mr. Burke regretting his inability to attend, but he added that his firm would gladly fall in with the individual members of the Association as regards any proposal that may be approved.

The chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and explained matters generally, and the reasons why the P.A.T.A. was anxious to have the merchants in with the P.A.T.A.

Mr. Jack said that he wanted it clearly understood that they were not going to join as an Association. The P.A.T.A. had their fullest sympathy and support. They would in future be guided by the P.A.T.A. list. All members of his Association were in full sympathy with the movement, except perhaps one firm. They were all agreed on the point that they must have fair and reasonable profits for distributing, and if they did not get these they would have no hesitation in not stocking such a line.

Mr. Price, Mr. Moyes, Mr. Guerin, and Mr. Price, jnr., endorsed these remarks.

Mr. McRoberts thanked members for their attendance, and expressed his pleasure that a further step had been made in the right direction.

The meeting then adjourned.

P. D. L.

The directors met on April 21.

Present: Messrs. F. Buckhurst (chair), Gulliver, Mewkill, Peters, and Rankin. Apology from Mr. Malyon.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey, the company's solicitor, stated that the alteration to the memorandum had been duly registered.

Mr. T. M. Young, Adelaide, wrote thanking the directors for their consideration of his services as Secretary to the South Australian branch.

Melbourne Fire Office wrote enclosing cheque for £11 2s. 9d. in payment of commission on insurance effected by members.

New Member Elected.—Mr. E. Taylor, Coleraine.

An Objectionable Advertisement.—A member wrote drawing attention to an advertisement in the Melbourne press reporting an alleged interview with a chemist, in the course of which he is reported to have made statements reflecting on the skill and ability of the medical profession. It was resolved that the attention of the newspaper referred to be directed to the advertisement, and that a communication be forwarded to the British Medical Association, stating that, as far as the Directors knew, the alleged interview was bogus, and had not emanated from any local pharmacist.

What May be Sold After Closing Time.—Two country members wrote asking for guidance as to what articles might be exhibited for sale after the hour at which ordinary traders were compelled to close. At the meeting of the Directors on April 21, the Secretary said that he had interviewed the Factories Department on the matter, and had obtained a ruling that, in addition to medicines and surgical appliances, the following articles were regarded as being part of a chemist's business:—

Toilet requisites,	Dressing combs,
Perfumery,	Tooth combs,
Hair brushes,	Soilet soap,
Tooth brushes,	Medicated soaps.

Photographic goods (except drugs and chemicals) could not be sold by chemists after the hour at which other traders closed. It was resolved to furnish the information obtained to the member making the question.

Resignation of Director.—Mr Charles E. Towl wrote tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors. He regretted very much having to sever his connection with the governing body of the company, in which he had always taken a great interest. Mr. Buckhurst said that they regretted exceedingly to lose the valued services of Mr Towl. He was one of the foundation members of the company, and had always taken a deep interest in its welfare. Mr. Buckhurst moved that the resignation be accepted with deep regret, and that a record be entered in the minutes acknowledging the valued services rendered to the company by Mr. Towl. He (Mr Buckhurst) expressed the hope that at some future time Mr. Towl might see his way to resume his position on the Board. Mr. Gulliver, in seconding the resolution, said that the Directors would have been glad if Mr. Towl could have seen his way to continue as a member, but he understood that Mr. Towl could not spare the necessary time in addition to his duties as President of the Pharmacy Board. After other members had expressed their regret at Mr. Towl's resignation, the resolution was carried.

Solicitor's Legal Opinion.—A member submitted a case for the opinion of the company's solicitor. He had had his shop refitted and the specifications provided for the use of Californian red gum for all internal woodwork. He had now discovered that the contractor had used ordinary white pine (stained). The solicitor advised that the member in question had an action for damages against the contractor, who could be compelled to either remedy the defect or compensate him in the matter.

Amalgamated Insurance.—The Chairman outlined certain proposals for the introduction of further capital into the Amalgamated Insurance Company to enable the company to deposit the £10,000 required by the Victorian Government under the Workers' Compensation Act. After discussion, it was decided to approve of the proposals, and to leave the matter in the hands of the Chairman for further negotiation.

The Hon Treasurer's financial statement was submitted, and showed a balance of £31 18s. 8d. in the current account and £100 in the reserve fund.

Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

The directors met on May 19th. Present: Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair) and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver, Mulyon, Peters and Rankin.

Correspondence.—To the Secretary of the B.M.A., *re* misleading advertisements appearing in the daily press.

To the proprietors of the Melbourne daily newspapers and the Sydney *Bulletin*, complaining of the wording of an advertisement which was calculated to disrupt the harmonious relations existing between doctors and pharmacists.

From the Melbourne Fire Office, enclosing cheque £5 13s. 4d. in payment of commission.

New South Wales branch, enclosing application forms for three new members.

Proprietors of the *Argus* and *Herald*, stating that they could not see their way to interfere with the wording of the advertisement complained of.

A country pharmacist wrote, asking if he had to apply for a permit to keep open after the hours at which other traders were compelled to close, if he sold goods outside of those usually stocked by chemists, also if such goods had to be screened off and kept under lock and key. Informed that under the Factories Act it *was* necessary to make an application to the Minister for Labour, and that when the goods referred to were stocked, they had to be partitioned off and kept under lock and key, so that such goods could neither be seen, sold or offered for sale without unlocking and opening such partition.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Alfred M. Steinthal, Heyfield, Victoria; Alfred King, Paddington, N.S.W.; R. R. Evans, Kensington, N.S.W.; L. A. Gideon, Paddington, N.S.W.

Legal Case.—A member brought under notice a case in which a dispute had arisen between himself and a manufacturer's agent, respecting the return of a portion of a damaged stock of enemas. Full particulars of the case were submitted, and after conferring with the Company's solicitor, it was decided to defend the case in question.

U.F.S. Dispensaries.—The Secretary submitted the result of a visit of inspection which had been paid to the various dispensaries. In several cases it was found that the provisions of the Friendly Societies Act were not being observed. Mr. Buckhurst said that he thought that the last Dispensaries' Conference was of such a friendly nature that he felt that the proper thing to do was to place the facts before the Conference again, and endeavour to ascertain if an amicable settlement could not be arrived at. Very good results had followed the last conference and he felt sure that pharmacists did not wish to enter into litigation and cause ill-feeling in regard to the matter. Mr. Rankin said he cordially endorsed these sentiments, and it was resolved to write to the Dispensaries' Conference and ask for an interview at a date to be arranged.

Complaint re the Rexona Co.—A member in the country forwarded some particulars regarding a dispute he had had with a traveller representing the Rexona Co. He had forwarded full particulars of the case to the Secretary of the P.D.L., who had gone fully into the matter, and entered into negotiations with the Rexona Co., with the result that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted. The Directors, after considering the matter, thought that the Rexona Co. had made a very fair offer in settlement of the dispute. The whole trouble arose owing to the chemist not

having insisted upon the traveller putting into writing certain promises which he was alleged to have made regarding sole agency, advertising, etc. The chemist stated that he had been misled by the traveller. Subsequently the traveller denied having agreed to the conditions referred to, hence the dispute.

Amalgamated Co.—The chairman said that the negotiations for the introduction of new capital to the Amalgamated Insurance Co. had resulted satisfactorily. A large investor had taken a block of 100,000 shares.

Aspirin.—It was decided to recommend pharmacists to taboo the word "Aspirin" as much as possible, and to use labels with some other trade word. It was considered that if this were not done, the word "Aspirin" would be just as laregly used after the war as it is now, with the possibility that if German rights were restored, a lucrative business would accrue by reason of pharmacists keeping the word before the public.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the montly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £28 13s., and £600 in the Reserve Fund.

Trade Notes.

Registration of Firms Act.—The following firms have been registered:—

Muco Medicine Co., manufacturing chemists, 304 Exhibition-street, Melbourne; proprietor, Herbert Jones.

Victorian Drug Co., manufacturing chemists, 362 Carlisle-street, St. Kilda; partners, Charles Shmith, Harry Wolf Shmith, and George Richard Nicholas.

Blake's Cash Chemists, pharmaceutical chemists, Fink's Buildings, Flinders-street, Melbourne; partners, Samuel Heath Blake, Webb-street, Middle Brighton, pharmaceutical chemist, and Walter Geo. Allen, Nicholson-street, Footscray, pharmaceutical chemist.

"Tabloid" Colchicine and Nux Vomica Compound has been issued by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Company. The formula of this preparation is as follows:—

R/	Colchicine	gr. 1/70
	Ext. Nuc Vom	gr. 1/4
	„ Hyoscyami	gr. ½
	„ Gentianae	q.s.

"Tabloid" Colchicine and Nux Vomica Compound presents a new and convenient means of administering colchicine in the treatment of gout. The nux vomica present tends to counteract any depressing effect of the colchicine. This product should prove useful in the treatment of acute and subacute gout. It is issued in bottles of 25 and 100.

Market Report.

Advices have reached this market from overseas that Chlorate of Potash has more than doubled in price. Cocaine has doubled in price within the past few months, and the scanty supplies of liquid paraffin that are available are quoted at high rates.

Personal.

Mr. W. G. Ross has gone to Mr. Jas. Hislop, Windsor.

Mr. W. G. Leigh has been relieving Mr. A. Bell, Inglewood, who has been in town.

Mr. J. E. Crimmins is relieving Mr. Cooper, Maffra, for a month.

Mr. H. W. Jones has gone to Mr. Jas. Blackie, Euroa.

Mr. R. Cheeseman is now relieving Mr. A. W. McGibbony, Wedderburn.

Mr. G. McWilliam is assisting at the Hawthorn Dispensary.

Mr. C. J. Hillard is relieving Mr. C. V. Browne, Dimboola.

Mr. F. J. Taylor is relieving Mr. W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford.

Mr. F. J. Ellis has accepted an engagement with Messrs. R. W. Beddome and Co.

Mr. K. T. Galbraith is at present relieving Mr. McKay, Yarrawonga.

Mr. A. W. Madge is relieving at the Clifton Hill Dispensary.

Mr. Jas. Hetherington has been relieving at the Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. J. W. Clark, of Rochester, lately with Mr. Jefferson, Deniliquin, has gone to Mr. C. H. Flack, Oakleigh.

Dr. P. O. Lord, who is a qualified pharmacist, has been appointed by the Federal Government as Quarantine Officer for the port of Melbourne.

Mr. J. C. Ramsay, formerly of Ballarat, who qualified in Victoria in 1903, has purchased the business of Messrs. Thornley and Tingle, Ruthven-street, Toowoomba, Queensland.

Mr. J. W. Ward, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland will be installed as Worshipful Master of the Toowong (Brisbane) Lodge of Freemasons, on May 26th.

Dr. G. T. Howard has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Medical Board of Victoria created by the death of Dr. George Moore. Dr. A. S. Joske has been elected president of the Board.

Mr. G. F. Haenke, pharmacist, of Albion, Queensland, was in Melbourne towards the end of April. He visited the College of Pharmacy.

and had a chat with the Secretary on matters of pharmaceutical interest.

Mr. J. R. Lyons, chemist, Willoughby, left by the "Levuka" on May 8 on a two months' holiday in the South Seas. On his return from his trip he intends to visit his married daughter in Fiji. Mr. A. J. Wade is in charge of his business during his absence.

Mr. T. Lyons, a Tasmanian pharmacist, called at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on April 22, on his return from a holiday trip to Adelaide. He was shown over the building, and expressed his appreciation of the splendid facilities provided for the education of the young pharmacists. Victorian students, in his opinion, had every reason to value the privileges they enjoyed in connection with the College.

Mr. David Lerew, one of the old pharmaceutical veterans, paid a visit to the Editor during the month. His son, Mr. W. M. Lerew, who, after qualifying as a pharmacist, underwent the veterinary course, has received a Government appointment under Dr. Robertson, of the Veterinary Board of Victoria. The appointment is for twelve months, and Mr. Lerew's duties comprise the examination and treatment of Government stock.

Chemist's Sudden Death. The sudden death of Mr. W. H. Bateman, chemist, was reported to coroner on May 19. Deceased, who was a middle aged man, had been employed at the Friendly Societies' Dispensary in Fitzroy for the past eight months, and lodged at 424 Napier Street. On May 18, about 11.30 am., his landlady, Mrs. Vautin, knocked at his door, but there was no response. She again knocked in the evening, but receiving no reply, she got her husband to force open the door, which was locked on the inside. Deceased was then found lying dead on his bed, fully dressed. Deceased had lately complained of heart affection. He was formerly in business at the corner of Bourke and Queen Streets, Melbourne, as a chemist. A brother in Melbourne is Mr. F. E. Bateman, barrister and solicitor.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Lord (nee Lyons).—On the 4th May, at Vitogo [illegible], Lord, the wife of F. C. Lord—a son.

Walker (nee Laura Tomlins).—On the 11th April, at Naracoorte, to Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Walker—a daughter (Isobel Helen).

MARRIAGES.

Blake—Robertson.—On the 24th March, at Scots Church, Collins-street, by the Rev. A. W. Butler, Samuel Heath, youngest son of Mrs. and the late R. H. Blake, Belmont-avenue, Kew, and Annie Cecelia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, "Kenwyn," Geelong-road, Footscray.

Younger—Alston.—On the 5th April, at St. Peter's Church, Ballarat, by Rev. M. C. James, assisted by Rev. L. M. Gorrie, Robert Sydney, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Younger, of East Melbourne, to Mabel Alice, elder daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Arthur Alston, M.A., of Ballarat.

DEATH.

Keiran.—Died of wounds at the Dardanelles, Lieutenant Richard Clement Keiran, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Keiran, The Dispensary, Fitzroy.

Lock.—On the 20th of April, at her residence, Creme Road, Oakleigh, Sara A., widow of the late Dr. E. J. Lock, formerly of Longwood, and beloved mother of Arthur S. Lock, pharmacist, Bourke Street, Melbourne.

NOTICE.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on 17th and 18th June, 1915. Authors for 1915 are Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 2 with introductory stanzas, and Caesar, De Bello Gallico, Book 5.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.

Sydney, 8th February, 1915.

EVERY PHARMACIST KNOWS THAT
SYR. GLYCEROPHOS. CO.
Is the most frequent prescription dispensed for leading specialists to overcome all forms of Nerve Disorders, Neurasthenia, and Mental Exhaustion. Hence the increased demand for the Australian-made Nerve Tonic Food—
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Which contains these combined Glycero-Phosphates, together with that excellent nutrient, "Casein," which embodies no less than 87 per cent. Albuminoids, and 13 per cent. of Nitrogen (Koch's analysis). Leading writers in this Journal advocate the support of local enterprise. Here is your opportunity—your profit is what you would ask for.
Wholesale—9s. and 24s. per dozen. Retail 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per tin.
Obtainable all wholesale houses, or L. H. BALLANTYNE, 493 Collins St., Melb. Phone 7552.

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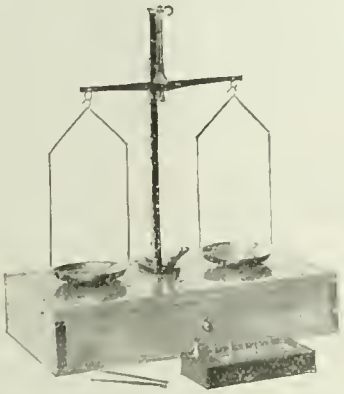
A Precision Metric Balance and Set of Weights for 31/6.



SPECIFICATION:—BALANCE on Satin-wood Stand, with drawer. Capacity, 50 grms.; sensitive to 5 mgms. Pillar in Black Enamel; Beam, Hangers and Loose Pans of Lacquered Brass.

Set of Weights in Mahogany block, 20 grms. to 1 cgm.; subdivisions of a gramme under glass plate. Brass Forceps. The whole Balance is detachable and, with the weights, can be packed in the drawer.

This provides an Efficient, Handsome and Inexpensive Equipment, necessary to every Pharmacy.

Orders are now being booked for forward delivery in July-August, and will be met in rotation as received.

TERMS.—31 6 Complete Outfit, net cash. Postage extra: throughout New South Wales, 1/6; other States and New Zealand, 2/- each outfit.

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Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

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The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

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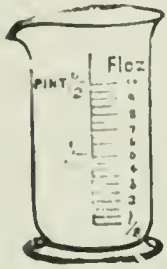

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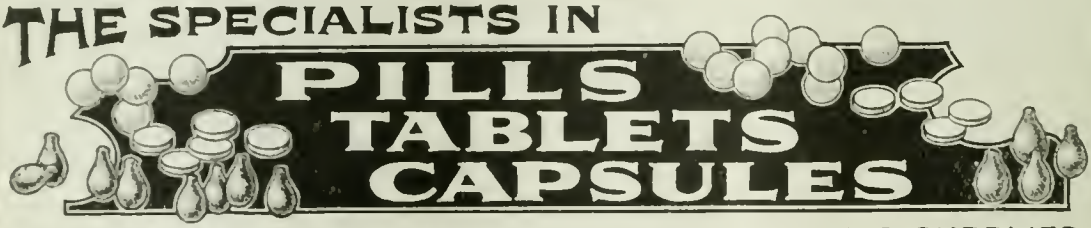

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It is replete with all the latest developments in Therapeutics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Radio Therapy, Clinical Investigation Work.

The usual features which have made this work so useful to and popular amongst the Medical Profession, Pharmacists and Analysts are retained, and the new edition will contain several novel ones besides.

Full Details and Order Form on application from

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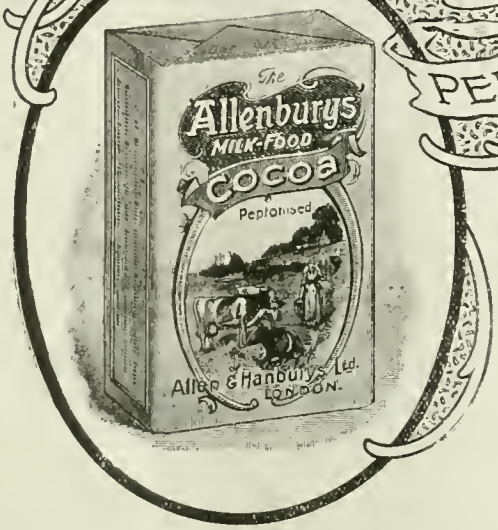
THE "Allenburys"

Milk-Food Cocoa



PEPTONISED

THIS highly nutritious and easily digested Cocoa is composed only of the purest

COCOA

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Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

For general consumption the "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa provides a delicious and wholesome beverage, being especially useful as a light supper diet.

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

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SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

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As made before their Majesties The King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 22 Young-street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their window by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

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REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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A Non-Corrosive Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

Attractively put up according to an approved and tested formula, and recommended by the Medical Profession as an ideal sterilising and disinfecting agent.

Readily Soluble in Water.

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Non-Poisonous, if used according to Directions.

PRICE, 8/6 per Gallon.

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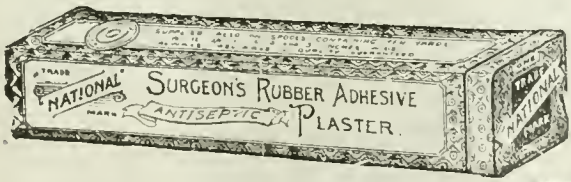

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On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick at once and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14- per doz. tins.

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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

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The Greatest Time Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers.

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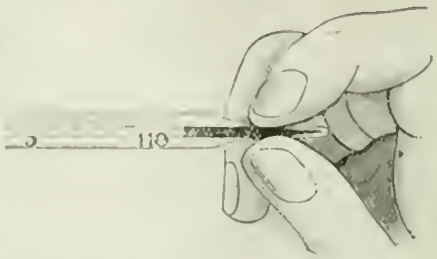
ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS



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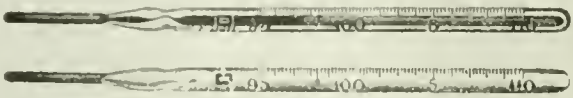

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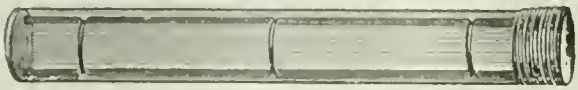
Milne's Antiseptic Ligatures.

In Straight Lengths.



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Each Ligature can be supplied in a Needle case at a small additional cost.

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We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly Iscobent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired. Moist can be so supplied.

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are easy of digestion; recommended after weaning, and for those who require a biscuit that is highly nutritious and readily digestible at any period of life.

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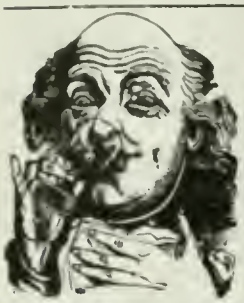
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
ENGLISH TEXT BOOK.

The Text Book in English for the Preliminary Examination to be held in September and December, 1915, and March and June, 1916, will be—

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.)
Part I.

To be memorised—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*
Browning—*Prospice*
Kipling—*Flag of England.*
Henley—*England.*
Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel*
Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*



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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

As required by Section 88, Sub-section 4, of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., a meeting at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1st and 2nd June, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

N.B.—The following propositions of Euclid are of secondary importance, and need not be studied for the Examination:—

Book I.—Propositions 2, 7 (if Prop. 8 is proved by the method independent of 7, which is given in all modern text-books), 24, and 25.

Book II.—Propositions 6, 8, 10.

The two Corollaries to Prop. 32, Book I., will be treated as propositions.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic ...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

Geometry.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Books I. and II. The editions by Hall and Stevens, Todhunter, Deighton, Bell & Co., Macmillan & Co., Cambridge University Tutorial Series, may be mentioned as suitably satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Examination papers given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, JUNE, 1915.

The English Text Book for June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips, omitting "Alexander's Feast," by Dryden.

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III., xvi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th June 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th June, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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